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The Grain Growers' Guide

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Editor

JOHN W. WARD
American Editor

PUBLISHED under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta. Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter. The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the grain producers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, Catholic or Special Interest money is involved in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg



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Our Ottawa Letter

Details of C.N.R. Guarantee Severely Criticized—Big Majority for Proposal on First Division
(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, May 22.—Three out of four days on which the house sat this week were taken up with the further consideration of the government's proposal to give a guarantee to Mackenzie and Mann to an amount of forty-five millions. Thursday being a parliamentary holiday the discussion did not proceed. The resolutions are now in committee where they are likely to remain for a few days. After that the bill must be introduced and put through all its stages including committee again. There is no doubt that if the opposition were really determined to hold up the measure they could keep the discussion going for a long time, unless the closure were applied. At the moment of writing there is considerable mystery as to what the Liberals really propose to do, with the result that predictions as to the date of prorogation of the session vary from June 3 to June 15, and even later. If the date of the Ontario elections were announced for the end of June, as is expected, it would not be surprising if the opposition were to keep the house sitting until well into the month in order to keep in Ottawa the big group of Ontario Conservatives, who are anxious to take part in the provincial fight.

During the discussion tonight on Hon. C. J. Doherty's bill in regard to naturalization and which, in conjunction with a measure to be passed in the British house will bring about uniform naturalization within the empire, objection was taken by W. M. Martin, of Regina, to the provision that an immigrant must spend five years in Canada before he can take out naturalization papers, instead of three as at the present time. He also objected to the new provision that in order to become a citizen of Canada one must be able to speak either French or English. He said he knew many good citizens in the West who are not familiar with either language.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier remarked that the operation of the naturalization law would conflict with the Dominion Lands Act, which would have to be amended. E. M. Macdonald thought we should retain our own system of naturalization as well as this inter-imperial plan, which would leave newcomers the choice between purely Canadian or British naturalization. Mr. Doherty did not seem to think that this was desirable, but agreed that there would have to be some amendments to the Dominion Lands Act.

First Vote on C.N.R.

The first division on the C.N.R. resolution proposals came on Tuesday night when the House voted on the motion that consideration of the same should be taken up in committee. The vote stood 111 to 64, a government majority of 47 against the amendment of E. M. Macdonald, of Pictou, to give the government's proposal a six months' hold, or, in other words, to kill the measure for this session. This is the biggest majority ever achieved by the Borden government. It was anticipated that there would be a number of defections from both parties on the vote. It was known of course that R. B. Bennett, of Calgary, and W. F. Nichol, of Kingston, in order to be consistent with the speeches they had made, would vote for the amendment, and the expectation was that three or four of the western Liberals might deem it expedient to throw in their lot on this vote with the government. When the division was taken, however, it was found that Mr. Charlton, of Norfolk, Ontario, the only Liberal from that province who succeeded in taking a Conservative seat at the last general election, was the only defector from the party ranks. Mr. Charlton, in a brief speech previous to the vote, referred in warm terms of praise to the services rendered the country by Mackenzie and Mann by the carrying out of their railway project and expressed the conviction that the guarantee would be a good thing for the Dominion and would place our credit abroad upon a very firm basis.

Several of the Western opposition members whose constituencies have felt the benefit of the development resulting from the enterprise of Mackenzie and Mann, justified their opposition in part

on the failure of the agreement to definitely provide that a portion of the money shall be spent on the construction of branch lines in the West, and partly on the claim that the agreement constituted an invasion of provincial rights. The attitude of this group of members was summarized by Dr. Neely, of Humboldt, who closed the debate on Tuesday evening. He said, "I lay at the door of the government to assist, as they are convinced of the necessity for this aid. They have as they tell us information that leads them to believe that this amount of money is necessary to complete this system, but they have not given to this house full and complete information to enable it to unanimously pass a measure for the assistance of the railway. I lay it at the door of the government that having decided to give aid to the C.N.R. they have attached such conditions that I find it impossible to give my support to the resolutions that are before the house. I protest against this arrangement because it interferes with the rights of the western provinces. I protest against it, lastly, because I object to a partnership in which Canada must play the humiliating part of being at the back of the great undertaking which has already declared itself to be bankrupt and in which Canada has no control as to the policy of the company or the expenditure of the money which we are voting."

On Wednesday consideration of the resolutions was taken up in committee. Several hours were spent in discussing the first resolution which, in a general way, sets forth the desirability of the government guaranteeing the bonds of the C.N.R. to the extent of \$45,000,000. Although the house sat until late in the evening this preliminary resolution was not disposed of. The day following being a holiday and the attendance during the remainder of the week promising to be light, it was agreed to adjourn the discussion until Tuesday next, other business being taken up in the meantime.

A feature of the discussion in committee was undoubtedly the argument put up by Hon. Dr. Pugsley, who made his first appearance in the house for several weeks. One of his chief contentions was that the government should have secured as security some of the assets of Mackenzie and Mann, apart from their C.N.R. enterprises, such for instance, as the model city back of the mountain at Montreal, out of which it is said Mackenzie and Mann and associates have made millions out of land speculation. Dr. Pugsley expressed his conviction that the \$100,000,000 of common stock is not worth more than five or ten million dollars at the present time, and that it should be reduced to that amount. He declared that when the government instructed its auditors to look into the affairs of Mackenzie and Mann they had been told not to bother about the assets of these men outside of the C.N.R. enterprise. This assertion was denied by Premier Borden, who said that Dr. Pugsley had no warrant for making such an assertion.

A portion of the day was taken up with a long duel between Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, and several of the opposition members, who had asserted that Mr. White misled the house last session when he stated that the government had received one-tenth of the common stock of the C.N.R. as security for the \$15,000,000 loan. E. M. Macdonald repeated the statement after Mr. White had denied it, and was almost invited outside to the corridors to settle the dispute. The incident was smoothed over later, as Hon. Geo. E. Foster causing the return of good nature by expressing the view that "They were both afraid." Mr. White, however, did admit that in one sense he was wrong in his statement to the house. He had said that the authorized capital stock of the C.N.R. was seventy instead of seventy-seven millions, which made the amount of stock received one-eleventh instead of one-tenth. There had been no intention to deceive the house and he had acted in good faith throughout, he maintained.



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The Brain Browsers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 27th, 1914

LONDON AND NEW YORK VIEWS

The London correspondent of the Wall Street Journal, of New York, wrote recently in that paper as follows:

"An exaggerated importance has been given here to the decision of the Dominion Railway Commission in the proceedings between the Western Canadian cities and the railroads. The reduction of rates ordered in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia is not ground enough for a fall of eight points, for instance, in Canadiana Pacific. We are told by the company that the consequent loss in net receipts is about \$80,000 a month, which, as it is said, might easily be made good in a month or two with a recovery in trade. What explains the ill-effect which the decision has had upon the stocks of Canadian railways is the advertisement which it gives to the fact that they are liable to the disadvantages of Government control and intervention. The average investor had not realized that Canada had a body analogous to the Interstate Commerce Commission."

But the plain fact of the matter is, of course, that Canada has not in the Dominion Railway Commission a body which in actual effect is at all comparable to the Interstate Commerce Commission in the United States. By their fruits shall ye know them, and there is no comparison between the actual control of the railway corporations, their financing and their rates in the United States—control exercised in the interest of justice—and the workings of the system in this country by which the Dominion Railway Commission deals out, instead of justice, bias and fragments by way of quieting down the public demand for justice.

The Interstate Commerce Commission grapples with the fundamental problems presented by rate questions that come before it. The Dominion Railway Commission dodges the fundamental problems. The recent prodigiously lengthy and elaborate judgment handed out at Ottawa as the result of the long-continued Western rates inquiry will bring into operation on September 1 next considerably lower freight rates on many commodities in the West, especially in Saskatchewan and Alberta and the lake region of British Columbia, but the fatal weakness of the judgment lies in its utter failure to deal with the fundamental issues presented for arbitration. No attempt is made to equalize freight rates throughout the Dominion. There are some reductions made in some western rates, but the general level of Western rates is left higher than the general level of Eastern rates—a discrimination proved to the hilt to be absolutely unjustifiable, piled up evidence proving unanswerably the injustice of it having been adduced before the Commission.

The judgment fails absolutely to establish the principle of equality of rates between all sections of the country, a failure doubly shameful from the fact that it was proved before the Commission that the cost of railway construction and operation is less in the West than in the East, and that the density of traffic—that is to say, the earning capacity per mile of track—is greater in the West than in the East.

There is another interesting London utterance to be cited in this connection. The London Times, in a leading article in its issue of May 5, entitled "American Views on Canadian Freight Rates," says:

"In American railway circles the decision of the Canadian Railway Commission ordering reductions in freight rates in the Dominion has naturally attracted a good deal of attention, and we learn from our New York correspondent that there is considerable speculation there as to what extent such reductions will curtail the revenues of the Canadian carriers. He writes that some New York traffic men have come to

the conclusion that the result is not likely to be so serious for Canadian railroads as has been predicted, and that the multitudes at Ottawa have made a great success in securing to give the Western Provinces a great deal without really giving them very much."

This is a somewhat ruthlessly cynical drawing aside of the curtain by the London Times. It discloses the plain truth of the whole matter, which is that Parliament is making use of the Dominion Railway Commission as a means of escaping from its own duty. But Parliament is not going to be able to continue for all time to make the Railway Commission its shield. The time will come when the principle of equalization of railway rates throughout Canada will have to be established by an enactment passed by Parliament on the Dominion statute book, such enactment ordering that the Railway Commission shall enforce that principle.

But it must be admitted that there are no signs of such a Dominion statute being enacted in the immediate future.

ROBBING THE POSTOFFICE

A Western farmer has sent us a copy of the "Federal Press Bulletin," a journal with a sub-title "A Weekly Review of Canadian Political Affairs." Upon examination of this journal we find that it is published by "The Federal Press Agency," Room 40, Citizen Building, Ottawa, Canada. It also announces in its pages that it is "published in the interest of the Liberal-Conservative party," and will be sent free to anyone upon request, together with ten other places of literature published for the same purpose. The envelope in which this journal was mailed to the farmer who sent it to us is postmarked "House of Commons, Canada, Free," and bears the stamp of "J.S.L." Member of Parliament, which we judge is the postage frank of John Stanfield, M.P., the Conservative whip. This is conclusive proof that it was mailed in the House of Commons postoffice and was carried thru the mails postage free. Undoubtedly immense quantities of this same material are being sent post free thru the mails, and thus robbing the postoffice of a considerable revenue.

We have also received recently the literature from the headquarters of the "Canadian Liberal Party" at 63 Sparks street, Ottawa. Their official organ is "The Canadian Liberal Monthly." This journal and other campaign literature is sent out under the postal frank of "A. B. M., M.P. (whoever that may be), and is mailed in the House of Commons post office, so that the post office loses another part of its legitimate revenue.

Premier Borden must be aware of this abuse of the franking privilege. If the political parties want to publish journals for the benefit of their "loyal supporters" they should do so in the open and pay their postage bills like men, as do all regular journals. We cannot see that members of Parliament have any more right to publish a journal and send it out free than we have to send out The Guide free. Yet we have paid the postoffice thousands of dollars to mail The Guide to its readers and for our general business correspondence. There is a large amount of correspondence that a Member of Parliament is justly entitled to send free thru the mails, but he is not entitled to rob the postoffice of its legitimate revenue. What difference in principle is there between this method of robbing the postoffice of its revenue and the act of a postal clerk who deliberately steals money from the same service? The clerk would be sent to jail for such an act.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT BILL

The co-operative credit bill introduced by Hon. Arthur Meighen on May 18, and briefly referred to in our Ottawa letter last week, is the same bill, except in a few of its details, that has been before parliament in several previous sessions. The bill provides for uniform machinery throughout the Dominion, enabling the formation of co-operative credit societies on somewhat similar lines to those which have been successfully established in Quebec, and which have been described in The Guide by their founder, Alphonse Desjardins. In 1907 the bill passed the House of Commons, after being very fully reviewed by a special committee, but was killed by the Senate. In 1909 and again in 1910 it was reintroduced by the late P. D. Monk, as a private member's bill, but failed to pass owing to the government not giving time for its consideration. Last session Mr. Meighen, who was then a private member of the House, brought it in once more, and it died again for the same reason. Now, however, since Mr. Meighen is fathering the bill as Solicitor-General, it becomes a Government bill and as such has precedence over bills introduced by private members. Mr. Meighen, in moving the first reading on May 18, said he hoped to get the bill thru this session. The friends in the House of the big financial interests are known to be against co-operative banks, however, and it is extremely unlikely at this late stage of the session that sufficient time will be allowed by the government to enable the passage of the bill. Truly it is easier for a camel to go thru the eye of a needle than for a democratic measure to pass the Canadian Parliament.

ENCOURAGING MANUFACTURERS

Last week was "Made in Winnipeg" week in the Manitoba capital, and manufacturers, retailers and citizens generally co-operated to bring the products of local industries before the public and to urge Winnipeg people to help build up a bigger and better city, by using goods made in local factories. The object is a most worthy and commendable one, and the response which has been made by the citizens shows that western cities, as well as the older cities of the East, are developing a civic pride and a local patriotism that will be for the good of the community. We would point out, however, that there are better ways even than this of developing and adding to the industries of Western Canada. Manufacturers, like the farmers, have heavy burdens to carry when they endeavor to establish themselves in Western Canada. In the first place the manufacturer who locates in a Western city is held up by the real estate speculators who have secured control of all the available sites and who will neither use the land themselves nor allow anyone else to do so unless they are paid an exorbitant price. Time and again representatives of British and Eastern Canadian manufacturing concerns have come to Winnipeg and entered into negotiations for the establishment of branch factories, only to find that they cannot pay the price demanded by the real estate speculators and then conduct their business profitably. Recently a group of capitalists desired to establish a factory in Winnipeg, and found that for the bare land which they required they would have to pay as much as it would cost for land, building and plant in London. Winnipeg has cheap electric power, Medicine Hat has cheap natural gas, Lethbridge has cheap coal, and other cities have their peculiar natural advantages,

but these are of no avail if the benefit which they confer upon manufacturers and the people generally is offset by the high price of land. Another burden which the manufacturer has to carry, whether he is located in the East or the West, is the burden of taxation. Many of the raw materials used by manufacturers are allowed to enter Canada free of duty, and in this respect the manufacturer has an advantage over the farmer, but nevertheless he is compelled to pay out a great deal of money in duties upon the cement, lumber, steel, bricks and other materials which go into his building, upon the machinery which goes into his plant, and the coal which supplies the motive power. Then the employees of the Canadian manufacturer must live in houses, wear clothes and eat food whose cost is increased by the protective tariff, and necessarily they must be paid higher wages than they would require if the cost of living was lower. All this increases the cost of manufacturing in Canada and places the Canadian manufacturer at a disadvantage compared with his rivals in Great Britain, where Free Trade reduces the cost of production to a minimum. It is true that the Canadian manufacturer is enabled to charge a higher price for his product because of Protection, but the advantage which he secures by the protection of his own industry, is more than counterbalanced by the injury which he suffers from the high cost of production caused by the protection of other industries. It may be urged that the manufacturers who should know their own business best, do not agree with the above statement, but, as a matter of fact many manufacturers do, and The Guide has on several occasions published letters from Canadian manufacturers stating that they would welcome Free Trade. Moreover it may be pointed out that British manufacturers probably know their business and know world conditions just as well as Canadian manufacturers, and the great majority of British manufacturers are Free Traders, realizing that the worst thing that could happen to them would be the adoption of Protection by Great Britain and of Free Trade by Canada and the other overseas Dominions. If such a reversal of policy should occur the cost of production would be increased in Britain and decreased in the Dominions, and the export trade of Britain would receive a tremendous blow. The way to encourage Canadian industries, and particularly western industries, is to remove the tariff so that the cost of production may be reduced, to prevent the monopolization by private interests of water powers, coal mines, natural gas, oil and other sources of power, and to prevent land being held out of use by speculators. At first sight the elimination of the speculator seems to be the most difficult of these remedies, but if customs duties, and all taxes upon homes and industry, were removed, and the revenues raised by a tax on unimproved land values (the term land including all natural resources) the speculator would soon be taxed out of business and compelled either to use the land himself or sell it at a reasonable price to someone else.

IMPORTANT PRINCIPLE RECOGNIZED

Free Traders generally have maintained that industries which look to the State for aid in the shape of a protective tariff should give the public a full and complete statement of their financial condition. Industries that demand the right to levy a special tribute upon the public by means of the tariff should give some guarantee to the public that they are in need of such aid. If every manufacturing concern that demands tariff protection were forced to reveal its financial standing to the public there would be very much less demand for tariff protection. The protectionists, however, and the governments which they control, have always denied this information to the public,

and have insisted that their mere statement that they need protection is sufficient justification for the imposition of the protective tariff which they demand. The situation that has arisen in connection with the C.N.R., however, and the consequent arousal of public opinion has forced not only the Government but also the C.N.R. promoters to recognize the principle that the public are entitled to a knowledge of the financial position of the C.N.R. before extending further aid to that corporation. The C.N.R. promoters maintain that it is impossible for them to complete their railway without public aid, and therefore they are in the position of national mendicants. A manufacturing industry that claims public support for the same reason is in exactly the same position, and should be treated in the same manner. The Government and the C.N.R. promoters have realized clearly that the public are entitled to information before granting public aid, and the same principle should be recognized in connection with the protected manufacturers. It matters not whether a tax payer believes in protection or believes in Free Trade, he should make it his business to know whether the industry for which he is being taxed really needs the money or whether it is being used merely to enrich a handful of wealthy gentlemen who believe in living on the public.

AN EXAMPLE FOR FARMERS

We notice that both the Liberal and Conservative associations in Brantford have passed resolutions opposing reduction in the duties on farm implements, and have forwarded same to Ottawa. Could there be a better proof that Protection has no politics? When any of their privileges are in danger the Protectionists lay aside their Grit and Tory garb and stand shoulder to shoulder to protect their pocket book. That is the reason why Protection has ruled Canada for the past thirty years. If the farmers would also lay aside their Grit and Tory nonsense and stand together for the protection of themselves and their families the plundering of the rural population would cease. The trouble is that too many farmers are willing and glad to be plucked so long as it is done by their own party. Let the farmers follow the example of the Brantford Protectionists if they hope to secure those reforms they demand.

OCEAN FREIGHTS LOWER

We recently published the average freight rates on wheat per bushel from New York to Liverpool as taken from the report of the Grain Markets Commission of Saskatchewan. The figures were supplied to the Saskatchewan Commission by Messrs. Munn and Jenkins, leading freight brokers of New York. Through the courtesy of the same firm we have secured these figures up to date, and publish them herewith:

	Liverpool	London	Hull	Antwerp	Hamburg
1913	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Jan.	7-9	8-10	10-11	10-10	11-12-13-14
Feb.	6-7	7-8	9-9	9-9	10-11-12
Mar.	6-7	7-8	9-9	9-9	10-11-12
April	6-7	7-8	9-9	9-9	10-11-12
May	7-8	8-9	10-11	10-11	11-12-13
June	44-5	4-6	5-7	5-7	6-7-8-9
July	5	6	7-8	7-8	8-9-10-11
Aug.	4-5	5-6	6-7	6-7	7-8-9-10
Sept.	4-5	5-6	6-7	6-7	7-8-9-10
Oct.	4-5	5-6	6-7	6-7	7-8-9-10
Nov.	4-5	5-6	6-7	6-7	7-8-9-10
Dec.	4	5	6	6	7-8-9-10
1914					
Jan.	4-5	5-6	6-7	6-7	7-8-9-10
Feb.	3-4	4-5	5-6	5-6	6-7-8-9
Mar.	3-4	4-5	5-6	5-6	6-7-8-9
April	3-4	4-5	5-6	5-6	6-7-8-9

These figures indicate that freight rates are coming down and approaching the basis of 1910 and 1911, which averaged 3 and 4 cents per bushel respectively for the calendar years. Those were the freight charges before the combine was organized and became effective. Then came the bonanza years of the combine, but it will be seen from the above figure that 1914 freight rates are

very much lower, and if these low rates continue it will mean a big saving to the farmers of Western Canada.

PATRONIZING THE WEST

A few weeks ago we dealt at length with the lamentable failure of The Family Herald and Weekly Star, of Montreal, to fulfill the solemn and definite promises which it made to the farmers of Canada in order to induce them to vote against reciprocity. The Family Herald, it will be remembered, promised that if reciprocity was defeated it would press the policy of free agricultural implements week in and week out on the new government. It was also declared that if Mr. Borden betrayed the farmers he would "find an implacable foe in The Family Herald," and that a sum of \$10,000 would be given to start a campaign fund for a National Farmers' Party. The Family Herald, having accomplished its object of hoodwinking the farmers into defeating Reciprocity, completely turned its back on its promises, as we have shown. Now The Family Herald is adopting a patronizing tone towards the West and is suggesting that some sops should be given the farmers, and attempts made to cultivate protectionist sentiment by establishing manufactures in the West. In its issue of April 22, The Family Herald says:

"We cannot afford to leave the Westerner permanently under a sense of grievance. If he gets the idea that he is being exploited for the benefit of the plethoric East, a dangerous condition may arise in the Dominion which will not make for harmony or progress. We should imagine ourselves that his demand for cheaper agricultural implements might be more generously met. Then, surely government guidance and assistance could be directed toward leading the West into 'mixed farming,' which is the only natural condition for an agricultural country and the only one which promises permanent prosperity. Again, cannot the government exercise some benevolent paternalism with a view to establishing industries in the West? The German government would certainly take some such step. If the Western towns were garrisoned with industries, we should hear less about Protection being a selfish policy for the sole benefit of the East. It was the spread of American industrialism into the Southern States which modified the attitude of that section of the American Union toward Protection. The West is under the impression today that it wants less government interference. It wants fewer duties, for instance. The logical reply to this is not an offensive refusal to remove what they deem a burden; but an intelligent effort to carry to them more of the benefits of government, and so to make them see that the burdens being blessings in their train."

If our readers will contrast this sickly stuff with the bold boasting of the same paper before the last election they will see how much The Family Herald is to be relied upon. That paper should certainly be asked for an explanation of its betrayal of its readers.

We are informed that there are several companies at the present time engaged in selling stock to farmers on the representation that they are building up an institution which will sell to farmers their necessities at a lower price than ordinarily. Some of these companies we are informed are claiming that their stock selling scheme has the approval of The Grain Growers' Guide, because the advertisement of their goods is published in The Guide. We wish to make it very clear that there is no company whose stock selling proposition has been approved by The Grain Growers' Guide and we are not prepared to say whether their scheme is a sound one or not. On general principles farmers should be very careful before purchasing stock in any company, as in a great many cases it is just so much money wasted. The only companies that are connected officially with the organized farmers and which have been endorsed by them are The Grain Growers' Grain Company, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company.

The Case for Free Wheat

An Extract from a Speech delivered in the House of Commons, on April 17, 1914

By J. A. M. AIKINS, K.C., M.P. for Brandon, Man.

I intend now, as representing a rural constituency, to take a brief for the farmers of that constituency. The wheat farmers of the Prairie Provinces contend that they are at a disadvantage compared with the wheat farmers of the west of the United States, with whom they have to compete in the markets of the world, and that that disadvantage is now unnecessary. They say that the majority of the Canadian electorate rejected reciprocity on the ground that it would have hindered our development as a free nation, as an integer in the British Empire; that it would have subjected us to the fiscal control of the United States and made us an adjunct thereto, and so would have been an injury to the whole of Canada in all its sections and classes. They contend that now, without any fiscal entanglements with our neighbors, without any international agreement, they can at the sweet will of our Government have a free market for their wheat in the United States by a small tariff change, and that the Government can, without consulting any nation, alter again that tariff as it likes, and so have opened to them all the markets that their competitors have, thus removing this present disadvantage. They claim that the United States Government, by its policy, has established in its west large milling industries at Minneapolis and that district; that the United States Government has so developed and controlled its transportation systems, which carry the wheat from Duluth to the seaboard and from its ocean ports to the world wheat markets, that there is a better price to the farmers of the Dakota and Minnesota for wheat, and a better price at their western mills and at Duluth. And I charge that the disadvantage under which our Western farmers now labor in having a lower priced wheat market is due to the neglect of the late administration in not fostering and establishing milling industries in the West during their long fifteen years of power, and in not providing cheaper transportation for wheat to the ocean and across the ocean to Liverpool. The Western farmer is now suffering as a result of that neglect. The wheat of Minnesota, the two Dakotas and Montana is marketed at the same time and with the same expedition as the wheat of the Prairie Provinces.

A Better Price

It cannot be controverted that for the farmer a better price is received. For instance, during the market period of our Western wheat, say from September 15 to the end of the calendar year 1913, the average price in the Western States was: At Minneapolis for the first grade, 87.4; at Duluth for the first grade, 86.6; at Winnipeg or Port William for the Canadian first grade, 84.8, a difference in favor of Duluth of two cents, and of Minneapolis of three cents. The Winnipeg and Port William prices are practically the same. I have made up these averages from a statement which I hold in my hand extending over the period which I have mentioned, which shows the prices for the different grades. I will not trouble the House by reading that statement; I will give only the results.

When consideration is given to the fact that Canada's first grade is of a higher quality than the American first grade, and that an allowance of two cents is generally considered fair, the average prices to the Americans for the same quality of wheat during the period stated would be: At Minneapolis, 89.4; at Duluth, 88.6; a difference in favor of Duluth of four cents and of Minneapolis of about five cents. The spread between the non-contract or commercial grades, of the same class, usually sold on sample, was considerably higher at these points in the States.

The Western farmer claims that he should have the opportunity of getting that higher price. And why should he not? Are there any sufficient grounds against giving him the opportunity? One reason assigned against it is that if the Canadian wheat had free access to the Minneapolis market, prices would be equalized on both sides of the line. There is considerable force in this argument and anyone who reads the debates in the Senate of the United States on this subject when the reciprocity agreement was being considered, particularly the speech of Senator Gronna, and of other senators, can see that there is foundation for that contention. The equalization, however, does not mean that the Minneapolis market price would fall to the level of the Winnipeg price. The probability is that the Winnipeg price would rise some and the Minneapolis price lower; thus they would be on the same level. The prairie farmers claim they would, in any event, get a higher price than they at present receive.

They point out in this connection the important circumstance that it is well known that the three States immediately to the south of the Prairie Provinces are "hard wheat" producing States, growing practically the same variety of wheat that is grown in the Prairie Provinces. A large percentage of the United

product shall be refunded as drawback, less 1 per centum of such duties."

But that is not all. There is this further proviso:—

"Provided . . . if, however, the principal product is exported, then on the exportation thereof there shall be refunded as drawback the whole of the duty paid on the imported material used in the production of both the principal and the by-product, less one per cent, as hereinbefore provided."

Which means this: That if some manufactured from the imported wheat is exported, the by-products, bran, etc., remain free of duty, and notwithstanding that tariff provision there is no practical demand in Minneapolis for the wheat of the Prairie Provinces for the purpose of manufacturing for export.

As the Minneapolis miller can select from an abundant supply and leave a surplus to be sent out via Duluth, our farmers contend that any addition to that surplus would not reduce the American price, and that in no event would it be reduced below the Duluth price. Duluth is the point where the grain leaves the West and becomes subject in respect of price to Eastern and export market influences. There seems to be no doubt that the Duluth price is higher than the Winnipeg or Port William price, as I have pointed out, and our

that it would involve loss to our railway transportation system. Undoubtedly the lines of transportation in Canada are east and west, and if the removal of duty would in a marked degree remove the traffic from those lines it would be an economic loss to Canadian railways and Canadian vessels and to the many people employed on them in Canada. But would it cause such diminution of traffic over Canadian lines? The Western farmers claim that in the three States producing hard wheat adjoining the Prairie Provinces, the cost to the Dakota, Montana or Minnesota farmer to move his grain over American routes to the Eastern States is substantially the same as the cost to the Prairie farmer over the Canadian routes to the East. If, as pointed out, the Canadian grain is not a necessity to the Minneapolis miller, it can find its way to the Eastern States as cheaply over the Canadian as over the American routes and, therefore, the Canadian lines will have no difficulty in retaining the traffic. The average rates on wheat from Central North Dakota to Duluth is 15 cents per 100 lbs., corresponding to a similar distance to Port William from Canadian grain fields. If shipped by Minneapolis the rate will be 20 cents per 100 lbs. for stopping and transfer, and to unload, 1 cent a bushel more. Thus, the farmers contend, it is clearly impossible for the Minneapolis dealer to bring Canadian wheat to that market unless it is required for milling there. To ship by Duluth does not cheapen transportation to the Eastern States market as compared with shipment by Port William. If that be so, the farmers ask what have the transportation companies to fear? Indeed, the farmers say if our rates were cheapened as suggested by the Finance Minister why should not Canadian railways carry Western American wheat from Minnesota, Montana, and Dakota to the Eastern States? Let me call the minister's attention to this that the all-water route for grain during the open season is by the Welland Canal. For this water route there are not sufficient boats of canal size to carry the grain that would be offered for the all-water route and large vessels are used for its transportation to Port Colborne, where it is transferred to the river boats. Port Colborne lies about twenty miles west of Buffalo. The rate for wheat to Buffalo was at the opening of navigation 1½ cents per bushel. The rate demanded to Port Colborne, which port can only be used by Canadian bottoms, was 2 cents per bushel. I am informed that the same is also demanded for Georgian Bay ports. It is said that Canadian boats demand more for hauling grain to Canadian ports than do the American boats to American ports, and the same grain can be carried a longer distance in American boats cheaper; but the coastwise laws prevent our using American boats to Port Colborne.

The Western farmers also point out that the new market in the Eastern States would have a steady effect upon the price of wheat; and as we produce the best hard wheat, the Eastern States as well as Europe would compete for it. They also point out that the business in Canadian wheat is largely centralized and controlled by one English firm to the detriment of the Canadian producer, and another market would aid in checking that.

The Millers' Objection

Another argument urged against free wheat is that it would injure Canadian milling interests. I understand from some millers who visited Ottawa that they would not seriously object to free wheat if they could get better ocean freight rates for flour. The farmers say: How will the Western millers be injured? The Western home market is



HAULING THE WHEAT
Scene on Farm of G. H. Morrison, High West, Minn.

States spring wheat is marketed in Minneapolis, or in small centres adjacent thereto, but that this milling industry does not consume the entire production is shown from the fact, as it is given to me, that during the crop year 1909, speaking in round figures, 54,000,000 bushels of wheat were shipped from Duluth; for the crop year 1910, 26,000,000 bushels; for the crop year 1911, 25,000,000 bushels; for the crop year 1912, 78,000,000 bushels, and up to the present time, for the crop of 1913, 45,000,000 bushels, proving conclusively that more spring wheat is grown in the United States tributary to those mills than is required by the mills.

It can be readily seen, therefore, that the Minneapolis mills do not need our wheat for grinding purposes, even for their home consumption. Nor do they need it for grinding flour for the foreign market.

Refund of Duty

Allow me in this connection to call your attention to the following extract from page 9-98 of the tariff of the United States:—

"That upon the exportation of articles manufactured or produced in the United States by the use of imported merchandise or materials upon which customs duties have been paid, the full amount of such duties paid upon the quantity of materials used in the manufacture or production of the exported

farmers claim that if they are allowed to sell their grain on the American market they will receive the American Duluth price. The rate of freight to Duluth corresponds to the freight rate to Port William. There is a great difference between selling at Duluth and sending thru the States in bond. In the one case the American dealers can sell in the Eastern States and choose their own time and vessels and quantities for shipping to any point in the United States, or from there to ocean ports, whereas the Canadian dealers cannot do so in the one case at all, or as well in the other.

The cause for the higher price at Duluth may be accounted for at all events partially by the reasons just assigned the market of the Eastern States and somewhat lower ocean rates to final markets. Undoubtedly when the United States ceases to produce more wheat than it consumes it will become an importer and the prices will rise. It has not yet reached that stage. When it does it will open its doors to world competition. Already Argentina, which is Canada's biggest competitor in the production of wheat, has made its tariff laws conform with the conditions of the United States tariff, and wheat and flour from that country will be admitted free of duty into the United States.

Effect on Railroads

Another argument used against a free United States market for wheat is

(Continued on Page 28)

The Mail Bag

MISUSED GRAIN GROWERS' NAME

Editor, Guide:—Will you kindly insert in your paper this letter which we wish to send to the farmers throughout the West.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, for some time have had a working arrangement with two of the largest lumber companies in British Columbia, and have been dealing in lumber and building materials at prices which have been much lower than previously prevailed on lumber in the Western Provinces. This branch of our co-operative work has met with good success, and the fact has come to be widely understood among western farmers that this business is being carried on by our company.

It has recently come to our attention that parties in Vancouver are describing themselves as the "Grain Growers' Lumber Company," and are widely circulating their advertisements among the farmers of the West. The effect of this has been to create an impression among the farmers that in dealing with these people they are dealing with ourselves, as many specific instances of confusion have come to our attention. There is no doubt in our minds that the name of the Vancouver concern is calculated to create this impression. We, therefore, wish to state to our patrons in the West that we have no connection whatever with the Vancouver Grain Growers' Lumber Company, nor have they any connection whatever with any of the Grain Growers' movements in the West. All who have favored us with their business know that we have solicited business under the name of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited, through our co-operative department.

We are, yours truly,

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED

Wm. Moffat, Secretary.

Winnipeg, May 16, 1914.

SALE OF IMPLEMENTS

Editor, Guide:—I think your letterette "Discussion Would Help," in issue of April 1, very opportune, but I fail to see how the leaders in our organization can placate the interests, because combines have never shown a disposition to be controlled by any moral code.

The joint proceedings of both mortgage and implement companies, for they usually work in concert, in winding up an estate of a mortgagor needs great amendments. The worst among farmers is largely due to the high handed manner in which these companies conduct their business. Hard feelings are likely to be engendered and to thoroughly understand it, one has to appreciate the feelings, if he can, of the dispossessed, who has acted at least honorably towards his creditors and given the implement company the very last security he had and at their solicitation, namely, a second mortgage on his farm, expecting when he did so, that they would act towards him with at least the same honesty. But alas, he finds out, when too late, that he stands to lose everything he may have, for the implement company can, under present conditions, take both his homestead (after paying the first mortgage out on a forced sale) and the implements too, for which the land was given as security. At least this is the only interpretation you can put on their actions when they proceed to sell the said implements at their price and without any consent of years, sending the customers they found to haul them away, while no accounts have as yet been rendered. This is not gossip, but actual experience. First of all I think it should be made quite clear to the companies that they must give a statement of accounts within a certain specified period after a forced sale, just the same as they are compelled by law now to give so many days notice of their power to foreclose. Then it should be impossible for any implement company holding a second mortgage as security for implements sold on credit and who, after foreclosure of the first

mortgage, become possessed of the estate, usually at half its value, to be able to sequester the implements, and so indemnify themselves for interest and costs of sale proceedings, while mortgage companies should have no power to seize at less than the assessment value, or as much more as agreed by enactments. And we should have no sale of implements in this province on notes carrying interest. The whole business as it is now, is much too arbitrary, it threatens the very existence of the rural population, and this will be so while capitalism has its present powers. These require limiting if the many are to enjoy those rights that are their's in justice. Why, in a young and virile province like this, should such things be? Have we at Regina a sinister element covertly opposed to the economic emancipation of the masses?

TOM MOORE, Sec-Treas.,
Lloydminster Constituency Sub-Central
of Grain Growers' Association.
Forest Park, Sask.

LESS CROP AND MORE PROFIT?

Editor, Guide:—It is a serious question whether we farmers do the right thing in growing such large crops. Nearly every man of us likes to say we have

he can get done by it. And I would like to ask both Mr. Gabriel and Mr. Kirkham what they would expect a third party to be able to do for us at present?

Now, I haven't a doubt that both these gentlemen are—certainly I am—acquainted with men who believed in Reciprocity as firmly as they believed in anything in this world, or any other. Yet who, when election day came around, went and voted against it for the sake of the "Dear Old Party"?

This being the case, where is the third party to come from? Certainly not from the party whose ranks are as loyal as this. Then all there is left for it to be made up of is the naturalized Canadians who as yet haven't any Canadian party and who believe in free trade, and the Liberals who have been discredited because the Laurier government did not, in their opinion, go far enough in the direction of free trade. So that our third party will simply split the vote that believes in taking the shackles off trade, and put the new men who have no experience of Canadian politics but who know that Free Trade would be a good thing for the country, fighting against the ones who are trying to have trade as free

This is the situation as I see it, but I would like very much to hear from others.

WALLACE GOUNLAY.

Landis, Sask.

CAMPAIGN FUND CONTRIBUTIONS

Editor, Guide:—You ask letters from your own readers re the above subject. Both you and Mr. Thomson diagnose this disease of our body politic well, and prescribe some good remedies, but, I understand, you ask us to propose one. I think the use of buildings for nomination, registration, public speaking and polling, and officers' fees and expenses therefor, and a pamphlet, jointly gotten up by all the candidates nominated, and sent to all voters, should be paid for out of revenue raised by taxation, leaving candidates to donate their time and personal expenses for the chance of winning. This would compel "those who preferred to let others put up the money while they received a share of the profits" to bear their part. I also believe no political public meeting should be allowed unless the time was divided equally among all the candidates, or their substitute speakers. The opening speech at the first meetings to be decided by lot, and a closing answer allowed to the same one.

The pamphlet should give equal space to the logic of all, and be printed in such numbers of each language as had been indicated, thru previous enquiry, could be best understood by the voter it was to be sent to. And any voter leaving a meeting before all had spoken should be frowned upon. This would enable all voters to hear both sides, and probably insure that, ere long, they would do so.

W. R. HULL.

Ambler, Sask.

FRIENDS FOR PEACE

Editor, Guide:—The following open letter has been addressed by the Society of Friends, at Coldstream, Ontario, to the Dominion Government, General the Hon. Sam Hughes, minister of militia, and the people of Canada.

The Dominion Government proposes to give \$25,000 towards a celebration of the "Century of Peace" between Canada and the United States of America, a petty trifle compared with the vast sums spent to foster the war spirit. However, we are not complaining about the amount. How is it to be expended? We hear rumors of a great military display. We hope rumor is false, for that were a mockery, indeed. We strongly denounce such proposition as glaringly unfitting. It is proper that the hundred years of good-will should be celebrated by things that stand for good-will and not by the things that stand for war. If we want peace we must foster the peace spirit among our own people, among the various nations, for history has abundantly proven false the statement that to insure peace we must prepare for war. It is also disastrously true that the vast preparations for war, as witnessed by all the armed nations of Europe, make the taxes a grievous burden, and keep the common people in eternal poverty and slavery.

The building of an international bridge between the two countries, and by the two countries, has been proposed as a fitting function for such celebration. That certainly commands itself as more appropriate. We favor the idea, and when completed let the chief executives of each nation meet in the centre with the warm handshake of friendship. That would be an object lesson worth while. It would be a

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, and not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.



A Summer Scene near Kemmer, Lake of the Woods

so many acres in crop, and we struggle to seed all land we possibly can—in fact we put in quite a bit that is not well cultivated, and we would be better off to follow instead. The desire is to have big crops in acreage, and so we hire help to assist in this endeavor, buy more machinery and horses on time than we can afford.

But, by all of us aiming for big crops we reduce prices to a low ebb. Better, I think, to do with less hired help and less expensive machinery, and to do land cultivation in summer time by fallowing instead of spring plowing or seeding on disking or stubble. We are likely to come out as well on the whole. If our crop is somewhat less, our wage bill will be also less, and machine men will not be running around threatening law suits.

T. M.

Dundurn, Sask.

AGAINST THIRD PARTY

Editor, Guide:—Having read the two political letters in your issue of the 15th, I can't help asking the authors to tell us what they want. I take it that no man wants a third party—or any party, for that matter—merely to have a party; that he wants a party for the good or bad, as the case may be, that

we can, instead of uniting with them to fight those who believe in having protection as high as they dare. The result of this will be that we will, by splitting the vote, elect at least five protectionists for every one third party candidate we elect.

If we get good and busy from now till the election and get a third candidate in every constituency, we can send down a majority of protectionists from the West, and so have our loyalty and self-sacrifice held up as an example to the world. We need have no fear of trouble about getting the funds to run the third party. When Rogers and Company see what we can do for them I have no doubt they will, thru the medium of the Family Herald or some other Conservative paper that poses as an Independent, put up ten times as many thousands dollars.

The third party is a pure case of "Heads I win, tails you lose," in favor of the Conservatives. If we lose we lose everything, and if we gain they lose nothing, for there is no possibility of electing a third party candidate in any constituency that without him would not elect a Liberal. And there are great possibilities for electing Conservatives by having the Free Traders fighting among themselves.

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by FRANCIS MARION REYNOLDS

BUSINESS METHODS IN THE HOME

When a man starts out in any other business his first move is to supply himself with the necessary equipment to carry on his work effectively, and the second is to arrange a system of work which promises the greatest economy of time and labor, and the third is to open some system of accounts whereby he can tell where he stands in regard to profit and loss.

Very few women, in the conduct of their homes, comply with any of these three conditions of successful business. The equipment in most homes for the business of housework is miserably antiquated and inadequate. Because so many women have had to persuade money from the pockets of their husbands to their own, they have got into the way of doing without even very inexpensive little things that would save them endless time and trouble. Sentimental women hate to ask for money, if there is any likelihood of being refused, so they don't ask, and they don't have things. Therefore the equipment for the work of a housewife is a sorry looking business compared with the very excellent and up-to-date machinery out of doors.

The failure of a great many women to bring systems into the work of the home is partly owing to this lack of facilities, but more to a natural conservatism. They are like the bride who complained to me that it took her such a long time to get her work done, the day after she was married and there was only her husband and herself. I spoke of the address I had heard Miss Kennedy, of the Agricultural College, give on system in housework.

The bride listened patiently. "But," she protested, "it would take me longer to remember to do things that way than it would to do them the old way."

"Very likely it would, at first," I agreed, "but you would soon be able to do your work in half the time."

She just smiled the quiet, obstinate smile of the woman who means to stay by her own way of work even to the bitter end.

It, of course, involves a certain amount of trouble and annoyance at first to get things working systematically, but the trouble is not comparable with that which comes from doing work in a haphazard fashion for a life-time.

Lastly there is the question of expenditure. Very few women have any accurate idea of what it costs to keep house. A still smaller number ever stop to consider whether they are giving their families the maximum of good, nourishing food for the money spent on the table. Most meals are got together haphazard. Each dish is prepared without any consideration of its relation to the rest of the meal. The result is that much of the money spent on food is wasted, as it does actual bodily harm to those who partake of it. So I say that women ought to know how much it costs them to feed their families, and they should know when they are getting the greatest value for their investment in food stuffs, and having got them they should know how best to combine them for the welfare of the family.

In other words housekeeping should be put on a strictly business basis, and the housewife should seek earnestly to train herself for her very important work.

FRANCIS MARION REYNOLDS.

AN ANSWER TO BUSHWHACKER

Dear Miss Beynon:—On your page of April 29, in a letter from one who signs himself "Bushwhacker," to which I feel impelled to take decided exception. I don't quite grasp the logic of the views expressed by him where he argues that women, and especially farm women, cannot keep up with all the questions of the day, because they haven't time to attend all the meetings of a political character. That is to say that women have more work to do than men

have, therefore they cannot attend the political meetings. Now, seriously, but farm housekeeping comes to such a pass that women cannot find time to go to town to hear a lecture or two on politics? If so, isn't it about time that such a condition ceased to exist? On the other hand, is it very necessary that these political meetings be attended? I am not sure that it is well for all of us to hear a political lecture too often. It might be as well not to trust these politicians with too much of our attention unless, of course, we decide to do our own thinking—which is not always their aim.

"Bushwhacker" states that men marry "to have a home, a cheerful place to return to after meeting the trials of the day, and a dear wife to cheer and comfort me." Pardon me for wondering if there are very many men who marry for those reasons alone. It shows a decidedly selfish streak, to say the least, and I wonder not that women are sometimes tempted to neglect a home in which she herself must always wear her most cheerful smile, and after each day's "trials" must send the remainder of the evening trying to "cheer" a crusty, disagreeable specimen of the masculine sex, who for the sake of the race should have journeyed in bachelorhood the remainder of his days.

Even if I could bring myself to be

cleaner this country from all its evil, but it is a step in the right direction, and it will help her to protect her children, by reason of the fact that she will throw all her strength into the fight for better and safer laws.

Our esteemed correspondent also tells us that if women neglect their homes by reason of the franchise there will be a larger number of loafers on the streets. And the responsibility, of course, will be laid at the door of emancipated womanhood! Our friend didn't tell us just who the loafer would be, but it is safe to assume that he meant the special privileges, the saloon keepers, the white slaves, the food dopers and the host of blatant rascals gathered from the four corners of the country.

And as to whether or not there is anyone to blame if an individual has not sufficient control of his appetite for drink to know when to stop, permit me to say that such an appetite is first created, and is easily enough controlled if the first glass is never indulged in.

If, then, by giving women the franchise, we might get rid of even this one evil, the saloon, doesn't it naturally follow that the drink habit will be a thing of the past?

I agree with our correspondent that "people are always ready to hold up the drinker as an example of all that is low and vulgar," but that is only

surely, it is easy enough to read the reports of the doings of the present parliament, which has seemingly ignored the fact that literally thousands of people who supported them wanted free wheat and free implements, and decide to support the Liberals at the next election and see if they will carry out their promises. "A change of posture is fascinating," perhaps that applies to political parties as well as other things. I think it is certainly the duty of the farmer and his wife also to read enough to keep them in touch with the news, both political and otherwise. It is easily done, but it is better to make a start on the long winter evenings. As the rush of work begins it is easy to glance over the headlines and see the topic in which you are interested. When you are churning, glance over the article; if you have a washing machine have a magazine handy and read while you turn it. Look over your paper while a meal is waiting. I usually get my work over by 8:30 or 10 o'clock, and then read for half an hour or more. It is as restful as sleeping for me, because if the day has been an annoying one, I forget it in my interest in what I read. These are simply suggestions from one farmer's wife to others on how to get posted on politics well enough to vote, should we ever get the chance!

I also disagree with "Bushwhacker" when she says "no one is to blame if an individual has not sufficient control of his appetite to know when to stop." "Am I my brother's keeper?" All of us know how easily led many people are. If there were no bars, there would rarely be temptation; then, for my part, I think that the making of alcoholic liquors should be totally prohibited. Surely a thing which is so deadly to mankind is an abomination to mankind. We hang a man who murders another; how much worse than a murderer is a man who deliberately and for money makes something which causes the death of thousands, the wrecking of homes and the destruction of youth!

In reading over "Bushwhacker's" letter I notice she says, "If women neglect the home, as they will do, more or less, there will soon be a larger number of loafers on the street." Now, if anyone can, by any stretch of imagination, give a reason for women neglecting the home because they vote, I am sure we shall all be grateful. It seems to me that men are more liable to enjoy the home if their wives take the trouble to put themselves on the questions of the day and talk on such topics rather than the gossip a great many women regale their husbands with. Surely, the mere matter of going to the polls and voting will take no more time than a trip to town.

AMERICAN.

On Caragh Lake

(By Clinton Scollard)

I

On Caragh lake the evening light
Is violet and amethyst,

And the dark shadows of the pines
In silence keep their twilight tryst.

And high beyond the purple groves
The sweeping moors, the climbing fells,
The rugged Kerry mountains stand
Like grim eternal sentinels.

In dying whispers on the shore
The ripples lap, the ripples break,
And there is peace beyond all words
As night descends on Caragh lake!

II

In unexpected grooves of light
A blundering bat sweeps swiftly by;
From out a coppice drifts a bird's
Last plaintive melody.

The lake is like a mirror dim
With no disturbing breath to mar
While o'er a lonely fell there burns
One white resplendent star.

Now that women would neglect her home if given the franchise, I should still be in favor of granting it, for I believe that we have no moral right whatever to withhold it. And I should still have left for reflection the fact that the present state of affairs is not altogether conducive to the best interests of the family, and that we "lords of creation" hang onto some of the relics of barbarism just a little too long to promote our amiability.

Our present social system permits certain evils to exist that are dragging many a boy and girl down the road that many of us hate to mention even, and yet, because of sex prejudice, a woman must not so much as raise her finger in opposition. Many and varied are the snare set to catch her boy and her girl, and seriously, she needs a little more working margin in the form of the franchise.

We hear much these days about "race suicide," but in my humble opinion there are worse things than a failure to be born. If the welfare of the child is to be neglected by those responsible for his very existence, "it were better for that child had he never been born." I am free to admit that giving women the franchise won't

cleanse human nature is human nature and will be so to the end of time. We can hardly hope to see the drinker held up as an example of all that is good and noble, as having ascended to the pinnacle of true citizenship. That the average drinker has good principles is readily admitted, but they are only discernible when he is absolutely sober. Yours very sincerely,

"DUMPY."

STUDIES POLITICAL

Dear Miss Beynon:—The letter from "Bushwhacker" seems to call for an answer from those of us who believe most decidedly that women do need the franchise. I live on a farm and have all the duties which fall to the lot of farm women. I also have four children, the oldest six, yet I am easily able to keep up on the political questions of the day as well as my husband, and by the same means, namely, the papers. We do not attend political meetings and cannot see where they are of much benefit anyway. The speaker usually tells what his party will do, if elected, and what the other party has not done. Now, according to my way of thinking, the former is better off if he forgets party and looks at principles.

Spanish Eggs

Boil for twenty minutes a teaspoonful of rice in two quarts of boiling water, containing a tablespoonful of salt, drain thru a colander and add a tablespoonful of butter. Spread the rice thin over a hot platter, and place on top of it six poached eggs. Serve at once.

Austrian Baked Eggs

Poach fresh eggs one at a time; then put in a well-buttered baking-dish; sprinkle with salt, pepper, bits of butter and grated cheese. Pour over the top one-half cup of cream sauce and cover with fine bread crumbs. Set in the oven to brown and serve hot with tomato sauce.

Belgian Eggs

Take four eggs, two cups of milk, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful of flour. Beat whites separately; add flour to the yolks and sugar; beat until stiff. Beat the whites and fold in milk; remove from the milk and set aside. Take the yolks and stir gently in the milk until thick. Remove from fire. Place in a dish to cool. Flavor with vanilla. Heap the beaten whites on top.

Seeing the Difference

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IF DOESN'T TAKE AN EXPERT KNOWLEDGE OF mechanics or a long working test to tell the difference between the De Laval and other cream separators.

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IF HE WILL GO A step farther and turn the cranks of the two machines side by side for half an hour, particularly running milk or water through the bowl, he will see still more difference.

AND IF HE WILL take the two machines home, as every De Laval agent will be glad to have him do, and run

them side by side in practical use, the De Laval one day and the other machine the next, for a couple of weeks, he will see still greater difference in everything that enters into cream separator practicability and usefulness.

THE MAN WHO TAKES EVEN THE FIRST STEP indicated in seeing for himself the difference between the De Laval and other cream separators doesn't put his money into any other machine one time in a thousand.

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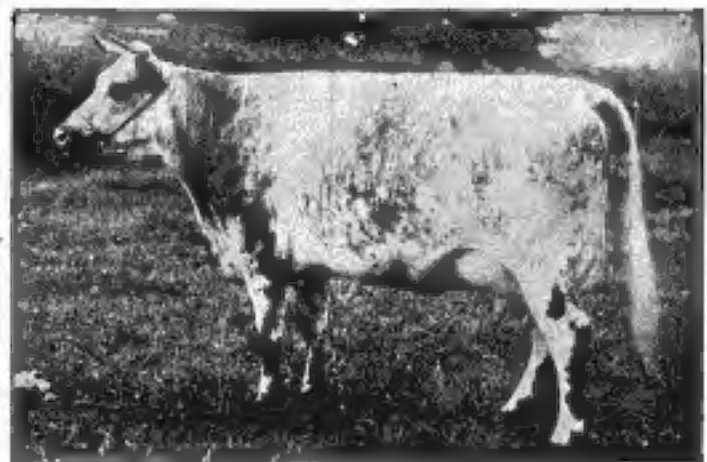
The Choice of a Dairy Breed

"We are thinking of getting dairy cattle in here. There is a little controversy regarding different breeds. Personally, I prefer Jerseys as butter producers, but for this Northern country on rough feed perhaps Holsteins are more desirable, while some claim the Ayrshires are better." Such is the gist of an enquiry just received regarding choice of dairy cattle. In reply let it be said in the first place that there is no best breed of dairy cattle. Different conditions are suitable to the best development of different breeds, some breeds are best suited to butter fat production and consequently more desirable for buttermaking purposes, others again have been developed with the object in view of large milk production regardless of its butter fat content, and such animals are suited to localities in which milk production is the objective; some breeds have been developed in an environment in which everything has been provided for their maintenance by the feeders, while others have had to rustle for themselves as well as produce sufficient milk flow to satisfy the owners. But there are other factors which have to be considered in the choice of dairy cattle, and chief among these is the object for which the cows are to be kept. If the farm is in close enough proximity to a town or city in which a market is present all the year round for milk, then maximum milk production will be the farmer's objective; if the milk is to be sent to a creamery nearby and manufactured into butter, the patron being paid by the butter fat content of his milk or cream, then maximum richness of milk will be the object desired. Then again the requirements as to hardiness and relative ability

drawn from this word is that there is no room for a cow which will produce a very good milk yield for several years and, when the owner so desires, can be finished off so as to realize a good round sum when sold to the local butcher. But this idea is largely erroneous, for in the older countries where agriculture is followed along the most economic lines the dual-purpose cow has its place. It is largely a matter of the requirements of the particular locality. A farmer wants to make most of the revenue of his dairy farm from milk sent to a collecting creamery or to a retail dairy in town and he also wants a beast which, when its best milking days are over, will have a good carcass for the butcher. Accordingly the milking Shorthorns, the Devons, the Red Polls and other minor breeds have been developed, and the point is this, that in a large proportion of this Western country farmers are not close enough to the markets to make their revenue solely out of milk production, while on the other hand beef breeding can be very profitably supplemented by having a certain amount of milk produced.

The Dairy Breeds

It is evident then that many factors must enter into the consideration before the final decision is reached. In considering the breeds, the Ayrshire is a good milk producer, giving a fairly high percentage of fat, is well able to rustle for itself, is relatively hardy and quite suitable for most Western conditions. The Holstein-Friesian has been developed with the primary object of milk production. This breed is noted for



"The Dual-Purpose Cow is a Reality"

ity of the cattle to rustle for themselves must be taken into consideration depending upon the locality in which dairy farming is to be carried on and the availability of suitable food, both natural and cultivated.

The Dual-Purpose Cow

Several other points might be mentioned, but of them all there is one which, in the writer's humble estimation, is too widely overlooked in this western country at the present time, and it is the question of the dual-purpose cow. Specialization is the slogan of the agricultural educationalist. Breed either for milk production or beef production is the cry. In other words, either have a breed that produces excellent beef but the females of which are noted for having scarcely enough milk with which to probably rear their young, or else have a breed of milk machines which when worn out are not even as useful as a worn out implement left in the fence corner, from which spare parts or bolts for repairs can always be obtained, but which have to be sold for a little better than the price of the hide or else allowed to feed the coyotes on the home farm. As was said, specialization is the cry, and the inference which is

giving large milk yields with a relatively low percentage of fat, although individual animals have given very high fat records. They are good rustlers and do well in the West. The Jersey, like all of the Channel Island breeds, gives a very rich milk, and very plentiful in supply, but excellent for cream production and butter making. This breed has been developed under intensive farming conditions, which make it somewhat less hardy and inclined to be less able to do well under range conditions, and, accordingly, it is not as well adapted to Western conditions as the other breeds. Milking Shorthorns are hardy, give good milk yields and have returned very satisfactory results wherever raised in the West. After all, milk production is not so much a matter of breed as it is a matter of individual performance. The farmer should decide upon the breed which will be most suited to his requirements—either milk production or butter production. If possible, the breed chosen should be one for which he has a personal liking, as ideal should be decided upon and always kept in view, and in order that full success should be obtained a close record should be kept of the individual performance of each animal in the herd.

—E.J.T.

Saskatchewan

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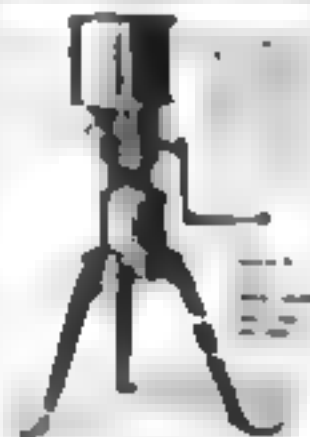
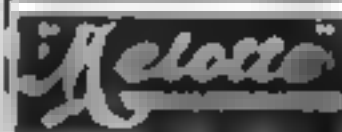


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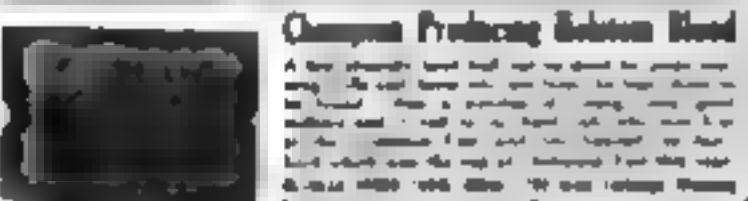
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that can be used.

'Roof Leak'

For protecting the
roof, wood or felt
roof. Where any
leak watering, and
a 3 years or good as
new. Write for
booklet.

Brantford Asphalt Shingles are
made of the best asphalt
and are covered with a
layer of fine gravel. They
are easy to lay and last
for many years. They are
fireproof and waterproof,
and they are the best
roofing material that can
be used.

Postcard brings FREE booklet by return mail

Brantford Roofing Co., Limited

Brantford, Canada

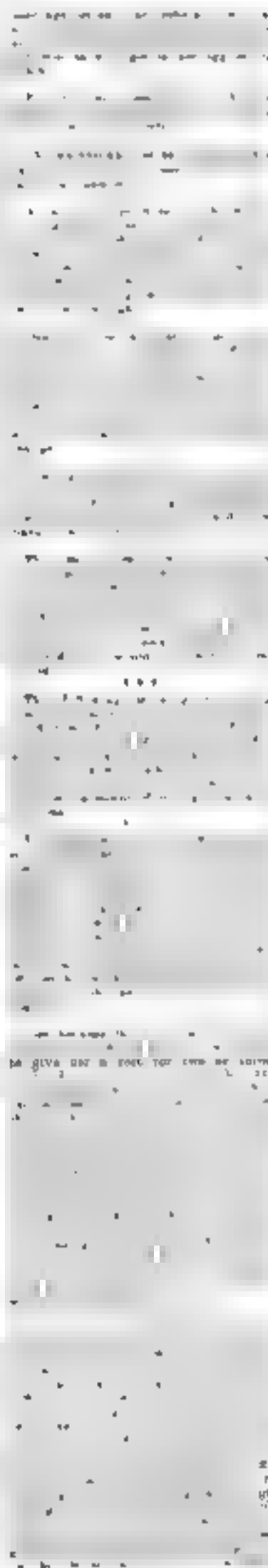
Representatives: Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg

BIG INCOMES for WELL DRILLERS

Get in a Day, 200 Days, Make by Day, 2000 Days



AMERICAN MFG CO. 100 BRIDLE PLAZA N. 1 SAGINAW MICH



That Little Blue Flag
made your work
as happy as

You are absolutely sure
of the quality of the
paint you are using.
It is the only paint of high
quality.
It is good to know.

Low's
High Standard
LIQUID PAINT

It is the only paint of high
quality. It is the only paint
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only paint of high quality.
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quality. It is the only paint
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only paint of high quality.

Valuable Free Booklet

Low Bros. Limited

211 & 213 Market St.

TORONTO CANADA

1914 Harness Catalogue

Get the catalogue. Write to
Blatchford's Call Meal. It is
the only catalogue of harness
equipment. It is the only
catalogue of harness equipment.

"Getting the Last Drop"

Blatchford's Call Meal

So good to have 100% of the last
drop.

Blatchford's Call Meal

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Who'll Get Your Estate?

System on the Farm

(continued from Page 14)

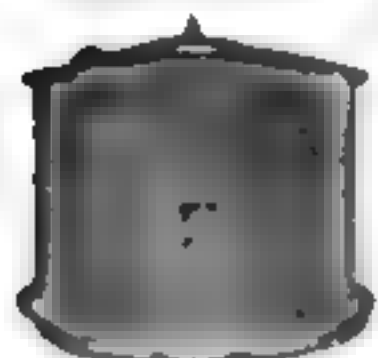
When I am dead, my estate will be divided among my children and my wife.

More You Want
SILKSTONE
The Beautiful Flat
Wall Paper
IT WASHES

SEEDING

ALL DONE

Where Will You Put
The Result?



Portable Corrugated Granary

Is the best method of storing
grain. It is a simple
labor and grain. The thorough
brand with a Patented

ORDER NOW AND PAY IN
DECEMBER 1st NEXT

Full Particulars on Request

Winnipeg Ceiling & Roofing

Winnipeg, Man.

P.O. Box 2105 P. WINNIPEG, MAN.

CREAM SHIPPERS PLEASE NOTICE!!

The following are the names of the cream shippers who have been supplied with the

Scientific
Equipment

CREAMERY PLANT

The following are the names of the cream shippers who have been supplied with the

SEND US YOUR NEXT SHIPMENT

SIMPSON PRODUCE COMPANY

Winnipeg, Man.

Cheap Lumber for Farmers

THE CO-OPERATIVE LUMBER CO.

201 Hornby Street

Vancouver, B. C.

Island Park Nurseries Limited

ALL KINDS OF NURSERY STOCK

Portage to Prairie, Man.

Mr. Farmer: CATER'S WOOD PUMPS

The following are the names of the cream shippers who have been supplied with the



Red Your Face of Body Lard

Illustration of a person using a product, with text describing the benefits of the product.

From Forest to Home

The following are the names of the cream shippers who have been supplied with the

The Riverside Lumber Co. Ltd.
CALGARY, ALBERTA

TRUE CO-OPERATION!

BUY

SARNIA FENCE

The co-operation of the Grain Growers Associations of Western Canada with the Sarnia Fence Company in the past year has resulted in a revolution of the fence prices in the West.

Great pressure has been used to offset the growing connection between the Sarnia Fence Company and the Grain Growers Associations in the West. This pressure has brought the attention of the leading officers of the Western farm organizations to see the need of a more permanent arrangement between the Sarnia Fence Company and their organizations.

An advertisement has now been completed whereby the Society Through Co. came out in the Western Fair and it is made through the State of Texas. The Company has now come to Western business. This advertisement is the first in the history of Canada, whereby a thousand words have been over the marketing and it has been done in the most complete and old style. It is the first thing in the most complete thing anything that has ever been done in the history of Canada.

It is hoped that every Western farmer will do like the farmer we saw on the trip with his horse fence and that his Oregon Fruit will be "Horse Fence Fruit."

The failure of this movement could be a most vital blow to the opening of a movement in the West and it behooves every farmer to not only see that a local organization for Home Farms Poultry has to see that every neighbor in his vicinity purchases it also.

If writing today to the Grand Officers, Grand Company they will forward you complete information regarding the new mode of proc. Plans. Remember that all Grand Officers need by the Grand Officers Grand Company will be limited by our own Grand Officers. Remember you will get back as much as you can from the new mode of proc. Plans. You have previously **ADDRESS YOUR REQUESTS TO-**

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED

Winnipeg Fort William Calgary New Westminster, B.C. or

SARNIA FENCE COMPANY LIMITED, SARNIA, Canada

巴比倫的空中花園

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உருவகம் இது வரையறுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது

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INFORMATION AND

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ALBERTA CATT in BOSTON

Young Canada Club

By DIKIE PATTON

INTERPRETING THEOREM IN NATURE

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INTRODUCTION

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Research and

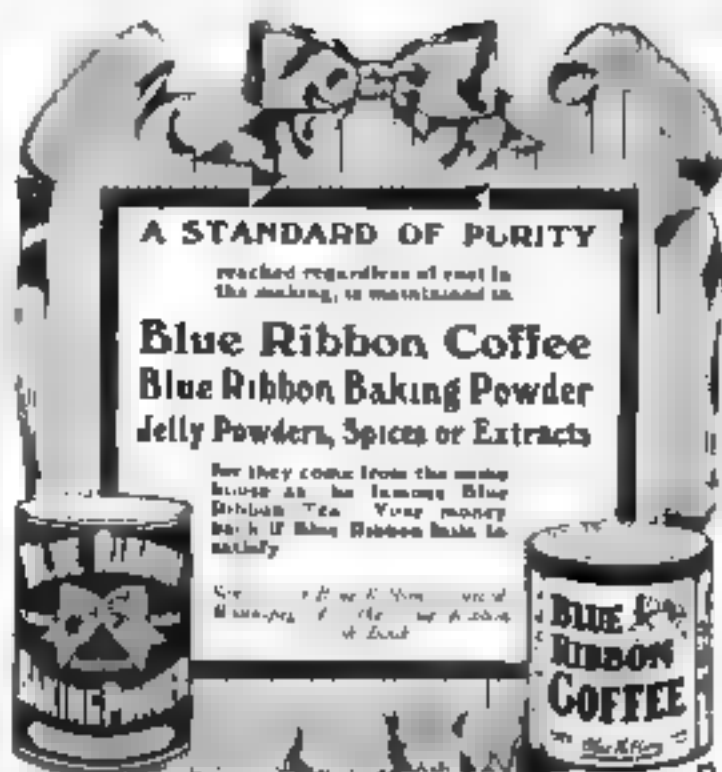
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OF THE BATHING

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Trichostema* extract on the growth of *Trichostema* cells. The cells were grown in the presence of 0, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, 1024, 2048, 4096, 8192, 16384, 32768, 65536, 131072, 262144, 524288, 1048576, 2097152, 4194304, 8388608, 16777216, 33554432, 67108864, 134217728, 268435456, 536870912, 1073741824, 2147483648, 4294967296, 8589934592, 17179869184, 34359738368, 68719476736, 137438953472, 274877906944, 549755813888, 1099511627776, 2199023255552, 4398046511104, 8796093022208, 17592186044416, 35184372088832, 70368744177664, 140737488355328, 281474976710656, 562949953421312, 1125899906842624, 2251799813685248, 4503599627370496, 9007199254740992, 18014398509481984, 36028797018963968, 72057594037927936, 144115188075855872, 288230376151711744, 576460752303423488, 1152921504606846976, 2305843009213693952, 4611686018427387904, 9223372036854775808, 18446744073709551616, 36893488147419103232, 73786976294838206464, 147573952589676412928, 295147905179352825856, 590295810358705651712, 1180591620717411303424, 2361183241434822606848, 4722366482869645213696, 9444732965739290427392, 18889465931478580854784, 37778931862957161709568, 75557863725914323419136, 151115727451828646838272, 302231454903657293676544, 604462909807314587353088, 1208925819614629174706176, 2417851639229258349412352, 4835703278458516698824704, 9671406556917033397649408, 19342813113834066795298816, 38685626227668133590597632, 77371252455336267181195264, 154742504910672534362390528, 309485009821345068724781056, 618970019642690137449562112, 1237940039285380274899124224, 2475880078570760549798248448, 4951760157141521099596496896, 9903520314283042199192993792, 19807040628566084398385987584, 39614081257132168796771975168, 79228162514264337593543950336, 158456325028528675187087900672, 316912650057057350374175801344, 633825300114114700748351602688, 1267650600228229401496703205376, 2535301200456458802993406410752, 5070602400912917605986812821504, 10141204801825835211973625643008, 20282409603651670423947251286016, 40564819207303340847894502572032, 81129638414606681695789005144064, 162259276829213363391578010288128, 324518553658426726783156020576256, 649037107316853453566312041152512, 1298074214633706907132624082305024, 2596148429267413814265248164610048, 5192296858534827628530496329220096, 10384593717069655257060992658440192, 20769187434139310514121985316880384, 41538374868278621028243970633760768, 83076749736557242056487941267521536, 166153499473114484112975882535043072, 332306998946228968225951765070086144, 664613997892457936451903530140172288, 1329227995784915872903807060280344576, 2658455991569831745807614120560689152, 5316911983139663491615228241121378304, 10633823966279326983230456482242756608, 21267647932558653966460912964485513216, 42535295865117307932921825928971026432, 85070591730234615865843651857942052864, 170141183460469231731687303715884105728, 340282366920938463463374607431768211456, 680564733841876926926749214863536422912, 1361129467683753853853498429727072845824, 2722258935367507707706996859454145691648, 5444517870735015415413993718908291383296, 10889035741470030830827987437816582766592, 21778071482940061661655974875633165533184, 43556142965880123323311949751266331066368, 87112285931760246646623899502532662132736, 174224571863520493293247799005065324265472, 348449143727040986586495598010130648530944, 696898287454081973172991196020261297061888, 1393796574908163946345982392040522594123776, 2787593149816327892691964784081045188247552, 5575186299632655785383929568162090376495104, 11150372599265311570767859136324180752990208, 22300745198530623141535718272648361505980416, 44601490397061246283071436545296723011960832, 89202980794122492566142873090593446023921664, 178405961588244985132285746181186892047843328, 356811923176489970264571492362373784095686656, 713623846352979940529142984724747568191373312, 1427247692705959881058285969449495136382746624, 2854495385411919762116571938898990272765493248, 5708990770823839524233143877797980545530986496, 11417981541647679048466287755595961091061972992, 22835963083295358096932575511191922182123945984, 45671926166590716193865151022383844364247891968, 9134385233318

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LUTHER M. FISHER

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Big Ben



**He's Big All Over
And Good All Through**

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A big first step, says the author, is to get the right people on the team. "You need to have a mix of people who are good at different things," he says. "You need people who are good at thinking, people who are good at doing, and people who are good at communicating. You need people who are good at all three."

It is worth noting that the first group of 100
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Big Ben Alarm Clocks

As Illustrated in the '94 Catalogue of
D. R. Dingwall Limited
 Jewellers : Winnipeg
 Write for a Copy of this Book

The Farmers' Market

WEEKLY STOCK PRICES			
Week—	May	July	Oct.
May 13	70 1/2	80 1/2	86 1/2
May 20	80 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2
May 27	85 1/2	85 1/2	88 1/2
May 31	90 1/2	85 1/2	88 1/2
May 22	90 1/2	85 1/2	88 1/2
May 29	90 1/2	85 1/2	88 1/2
May 25	90 1/2	85 1/2	88 1/2
May 18	90 1/2	85 1/2	88 1/2
May 11	90 1/2	85 1/2	88 1/2
May 4	90 1/2	85 1/2	88 1/2
May 1	90 1/2	85 1/2	88 1/2
May 24	90 1/2	85 1/2	88 1/2
May 17	90 1/2	85 1/2	88 1/2
May 10	90 1/2	85 1/2	88 1/2
May 3	90 1/2	85 1/2	88 1/2
May 26	90 1/2	85 1/2	88 1/2
May 19	90 1/2	85 1/2	88 1/2
May 12	90 1/2	85 1/2	88 1/2
May 5	90 1/2	85 1/2	88 1/2
May 28	90 1/2	85 1/2	88 1/2
May 21	90 1/2	85 1/2	88 1/2
May 14	90 1/2	85 1/2	88 1/2
May 7	90 1/2	85 1/2	88 1/2
May 30	90 1/2	85 1/2	88 1/2
May 23			

[illegible]

Beef steers—8, 618 lbs., \$7. Butcher cows and calves—1, 916 lbs., \$7.25; 1, 1,146 lbs., \$6.00; 1, 800 lbs., \$6.10; 1, 1,222 lbs., \$6.00; 9, 912 lbs., \$6.10; 1, 1,109 lbs., \$6.75; 1, 1,360 lbs., \$5.00. Cattle and calves—4, 820 lbs., \$6.40; 2, 820 lbs., \$5.90; 1, 790 lbs., \$6.30. Butcher bulls—1, 1,220 lbs., \$6.55; 1, 1,916 lbs., \$6.75; 1, 890 lbs., \$6.10; 1, 900 lbs., \$5.80; 1, 910 lbs., \$5.50. Year calves—8, 100 lbs., \$5.25; 3, 100 lbs., \$6.00; 3, 143 lbs., \$6.25; 2, 740 lbs., \$6.00. Feeding steers—1, 840 lbs., \$7.00; 1, 485 lbs., \$6.75; 2, 618 lbs., \$6.00. Stock cows and calves—6, 670 lbs., \$7.00; 9, 912 lbs., \$6.50. Stock feeding bulls—2, 1,222 lbs., \$6.00; 1, 916 lbs., \$6.00. Milch cows and springers—1 cow, \$6.00; \$67.00.

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western
markets on Friday, May 23 were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$4.94	\$4.95
2 Nor. wheat .....	.90	.91
3 Nor. wheat .....	.81	.80
2 White oats .....	.57	.58
Barley	44-45	45-46
Flax, No. 1	1.26	1.21

Futures—	Winnipeg	Chicago
May wheat .....	.94	.91
July wheat .....	.90	.88
Beef Cattle, top	\$7.70	\$9.20
Hogs, top	7.35	8.55
Sheep, yearlings	5.00	5.12

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES					
(Sample Market, May #1)					
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car, bulkhead					\$9.00
No. 1 hard wheat, 7 cars					" "
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 8 cars					.80
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars					.80
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car					.07
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car					.80
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car					.80
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car					.80
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car					.80
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars					.08
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars					.08
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars					.05
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive					.00
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars					.07
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car					.08
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car					.07
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car					.07
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, to arrive					.08
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3,000 bu., to arrive					.08
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive, choice					.08
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, to arrive					.05
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive					.06
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive					.08
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car					.08
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car					.04
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars					.05
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car					.05
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car					.05
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car					.03
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car					.04
No. 3 wheat, 1 car					.04
Rejected wheat, 1 car					.00
No grade wheat, 1 car					.00
No. 2 mixed wheat, 1 car					.00
Wheat screenings, 1 car, per fan					.11

MINNEAPOLIS WOLF MARKET	
	Per lb.
Minnesota, May 81—	
Unwashed medium wool, as to quality and condition.	90 12 00 1
Unwashed medium wool to quality and condition.	10 5
Medium, coarse, hairy, sooty, very shaggy and poor wool.	10 1
Sheep pelts, as to size and amount of wool, each.	75 1 00
Dry Western Montana and similar pelts, per lb.	10 00

1800 lbs., 710 lbs. 00.25; 60, 100 lbs. 00.25;
 60, 200 lbs. 03.45; 57, 400 lbs. 00.25; 35, 200
 lbs. 00.25; 50, 300 lbs. 03.45; 70, 410 lbs. 03.15;
 40, 420 lbs. 00.75; 60, 200 lbs. 00.15; 35,
 100 lbs. 00.30; 14, 400 lbs. 07.75. Pigs, coarse
 underweights—4, 200 lbs. 57.73. Stags and
 heaves—1, 340 lbs. 04.50; 1, 400 lbs. 06. Sheep—
 The sheep here supply here was negligible today
 and not enough business was transacted to make
 a valid statistical collection of conditions. While live
 hounds are naturally steady, outside some increase
 in price has been noted. The market for sheep
 is rather weak. Selling sheep and lambs—No sales

to \$7.50. A few cars of feeders have been shipped East during the last few days, but the demand there has slumped. From the Union yards on Friday, 1 car of cattle was shipped East and 2 cars to South St. Paul. Best cows sold from \$5.00 to \$6.00, with best heifers from \$6.50 to \$6.75. A very few extra good cows reaching 7 cents a lb. are worth \$6.34. There are scarcely any steers and feeders coming in, but the price for such is lower, on account of a decline in the Southern markets. Choice veals are quoted at from \$7.50 to \$8.00.

No. 1	durum wheat, 1 car, to arrive	81
No. 2	durum wheat, 1 car	81
No. 1	durum wheat, 1 car, arrive, billing	81
No. 4	corn, 1 car, verge of being	82
No. 3	yellow corn, 1,000 bu., to arrive	83
No. 3	wheat corn, 1 car	83
No. 4	corn, 1 car	83
No. 3	yellow corn, 1 car	83
No. 5	corn, 1 car, f.o.b.	87
No. 3	white oats, 5 cars	87
No. 4	white oats, 1 car, to go out	89
No. 5	oats, 1 car	89
No. 3	white oats, part car	89
Sample grade oats, 1 car		89
Sample grade oats, 1 car, to run		89
No. 3	white oats, 1 car, full car	89
No. 4	white oats, 1 car, halfhead	89
No. 3	white oats, 1 car	89
No. 3	oats, 1 car	89
No. 4	white oats, 1 car	89
No. 3	white oats, 2 cars, f.o.b.	89
Mill oats, 1 car		89
No. 3	white oats, 1,000 bu., to arrive	89
No. 4	rye, 3 cars	81
No. 3	rye, part car	81
No. 4	rye, 1 car	81
No. 3	rye, 1 car, halfhead	81
No. 3	rye, 1 car	81
No. 3	rye, 1 car	81

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET			
Liverpool, May 22.—		Close	Prev. Close
Manitoba No. 1, per bushel	.....	81.11	81.31
Manitoba No. 2, per bushel	.....	1.10	1.10
Manitoba No. 3, per bushel	.....	1.00	1.00
Future Steady			
July, per bushel	.....	1.87	1.87
October, per bushel	.....	1.96	1.96

Basis of exchange on which prices per bushel are based is 4.82 4-8.—Manitoba Free Press.

Market opened steady in view of weakness in America, and following the opening a slight advance took place, with shorts nervous. Manitoba and American winterwheat firmer, and in fact all shippers' offers were firm and more tightly held, with scarcity of spot and the contract sold freely, and like wheat shipments are expected to be large, estimates point to heavy diversions for the continent. Speculative support is evident on truck wheat and futures are buying

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Cattle.—May 20.—Cattle—Receipts 1,500; market steady. Steers, \$7.00 to \$9.00; Texas steers, \$7.75 to \$9.00; stockers and feeders, \$6.00 to \$9.00; cows and heifers, \$5.75 to \$8.75; calves \$7.50 to \$10.25.

Hogs.—Receipts 17,500; market lower. Light \$6.25 to \$6.50; mixed, \$6.25 to \$6.50; heavy \$6.25 to \$6.50; rough, \$5.75 to \$6.00; pigs \$7.10 to \$8.50; bulk of sales, \$6.00 to \$6.50.

Sheep.—Receipts 18,000; market steady. Native, \$5.25 to \$6.25; yearlings, \$6.10 to \$7.15; lambs, medium, \$7.00 to \$8.00; spring lambs, \$8.50 to \$9.00.

The hog market has severely changed this week. The demand has improved slightly and, due to a drought to the slump in prices, the receipts have been somewhat lighter. There is just a speck of likelihood of the market going any lower during the following week. Prices quoted for choice hogs are 97.00 to 97.50.

Cash Prices For						
Date	WHEAT					
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6
10	95	93	93	92	90	79
20	90	88	84	83	80	78
31	95	93	89	84	80	79
30	94	92	91	87	80	79
30	94	93	90	89	80	75
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AMERICAN BARLEY AND OATS

Minneapolis, May 22.—Cash oats closed as follows: No. 2 white oats, 30½ to 30½ cents; No. 3 oats, 30½ to 30½ cents; barley, 44 to 57 cents; May, 31.34 to 31.52½.

Duluth, May 22.—Cash oats closed at 30½ cents; barley, 45 to 58 cents; May, 31.34½.

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

Receipts at the two city stockyards during the week have been as follows: Union yards, 1,040 cattle, 8,379 hogs; at the C.P.R. yards, 544 cattle and 3,974 hogs.

Country Produce

Notes.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for wheat, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Wheat

The price of better quality remains the same from week to week at this time of the year, right up to the first week in June. Grain is then available for pasturing, making a fuller milk flow, with a consequent increase in amount of the finished product, better available. From this week on, heavy duty 99 to 24 cents; No. 1, 18 cents, and good second lots, 15 to 16 cents.

Country	Year	Population (millions)	Urban population (millions)	Urban population (%)	Population density (per sq km)	Urban population density (per sq km)	Population growth rate (%)	Urban population growth rate (%)	Population growth rate (%)	Urban population growth rate (%)
Algeria	1980	10.0	4.0	40.0	100	400	1.5	2.5	1.5	2.5
Algeria	1985	10.5	4.5	42.9	105	450	1.8	2.8	1.8	2.8
Algeria	1990	11.0	5.0	45.5	110	500	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.0
Algeria	1995	11.5	5.5	47.8	115	550	2.2	3.2	2.2	3.2
Algeria	2000	12.0	6.0	50.0	120	600	2.5	3.5	2.5	3.5
Algeria	2005	12.5	6.5	52.0	125	650	2.8	3.8	2.8	3.8
Algeria	2010	13.0	7.0	53.8	130	700	3.0	4.0	3.0	4.0
Algeria	2015	13.5	7.5	55.6	135	750	3.2	4.2	3.2	4.2
Algeria	2020	14.0	8.0	57.1	140	800	3.5	4.5	3.5	4.5
Algeria	2025	14.5	8.5	58.6	145	850	3.8	4.8	3.8	4.8
Algeria	2030	15.0	9.0	60.0	150	900	4.0	5.0	4.0	5.0
Algeria	2035	15.5	9.5	61.3	155	950	4.2	5.2	4.2	5.2
Algeria	2040	16.0	10.0	62.5	160	1000	4.5	5.5	4.5	5.5
Algeria	2045	16.5	10.5	63.6	165	1050	4.8	5.8	4.8	5.8
Algeria	2050	17.0	11.0	64.7	170	1100	5.0	6.0	5.0	6.0
Algeria	2055	17.5	11.5	65.7	175	1150	5.2	6.2	5.2	6.2
Algeria	2060	18.0	12.0	66.7	180	1200	5.5	6.5	5.5	6.5
Algeria	2065	18.5	12.5	67.6	185	1250	5.8	6.8	5.8	6.8
Algeria	2070	19.0	13.0	68.4	190	1300	6.0	7.0	6.0	7.0
Algeria	2075	19.5	13.5	69.2	195	1350	6.2	7.2	6.2	7.2
Algeria	2080	20.0	14.0	70.0	200	1400	6.5	7.5	6.5	7.5
Algeria	2085	20.5	14.5	70.7	205	1450	6.8	7.8	6.8	7.8
Algeria	2090	21.0	15.0	71.4	210	1500	7.0	8.0	7.0	8.0
Algeria	2095	21.5	15.5	72.1	215	1550	7.2	8.2	7.2	8.2
Algeria	2100	22.0	16.0	72.7	220	1600	7.5	8.5	7.5	8.5
Algeria	2105	22.5	16.5	73.3	225	1650	7.8	8.8	7.8	8.8
Algeria	2110	23.0	17.0	73.9	230	1700	8.0	9.0	8.0	9.0
Algeria	2115	23.5	17.5	74.5	235	1750	8.2	9.2	8.2	9.2
Algeria	2120	24.0	18.0	75.0	240	1800	8.5	9.5	8.5	9.5
Algeria	2125	24.5	18.5	75.5	245	1850	8.8	9.8	8.8	9.8
Algeria	2130	25.0	19.0	76.0	250	1900	9.0	10.0	9.0	10.0
Algeria	2135	25.5	19.5	76.5	255	1950	9.2	10.2	9.2	10.2
Algeria	2140	26.0	20.0	76.9	260	2000	9.5	10.5	9.5	10.5
Algeria	2145	26.5	20.5	77.3	265	2050	9.8	10.8	9.8	10.8
Algeria	2150	27.0	21.0	77.8	270	2100	10.0	11.0	10.0	11.0
Algeria	2155	27.5	21.5	78.2	275	2150	10.2	11.2	10.2	11.2

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE				COLLECTED TO SATURDAY, MAY 23							
Winning Grade	LAST WEEK	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winning Live Stock	SATUR- DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	Satur- day	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Dairy (per bu.)			
No. 1 Red	98	98	99	Extra choice steers	\$ 6. 00-7. 75	\$ 6. 00-7. 75	\$ 6. 00-8. 20	Fancy dairy	95-95c	94-95c	92-94c
No. 2 Red	93	92	94	Best butcher steers and				No. 1 dairy	90c	90c	88c
No. 3 Red	92	91	92	heifers	7. 00-7. 50	8. 10-7. 50	6. 75-7. 00	Good condensed milk	12-15c	10-12c	12c
No. 4	93	92	94	Pair to good butcher				Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	93	92	94	steers and heifers	6. 10-7. 00	6. 10-6. 75	5. 00-5. 75	Strictly new laid	80c	80c	12-15c
No. 6	74	75	71	Best fat cows	5. 00-5. 50	5. 00-5. 50	4. 00-4. 75	Poultry			
Feed	79	78	85	Medium cows	5. 00-5. 50	5. 00-5. 75	5. 00-5. 75	In order, per bushel	90c	90-95c	90-95c
				Common cows	4. 00-5. 50	4. 00-5. 50	4. 00-5. 75	Live Poultry			
Cash Hogs				Best hogs	5. 00-5. 50	4. 00-5. 50	4. 00-5. 75	Young Roasters	10c	10c	...
No. 4 C.W.	54	54	54	Corn's and medium hogs	4. 00-5. 50	4. 00-5. 50	4. 00-5. 75	Fowl	15-18c	15-18c	...
Cash Hides				Choice veal calves	7. 00-8. 00	7. 00-8. 00	7. 00-8. 00	Ducks	10c	10c	...
No. 3	60	60	61	Heavy calves	5. 00-6. 00	5. 00-6. 00	5. 00-7. 00	Geese	12c	12c	...
Cash Pork				Best milkers and spring-				Turnips	15c	15c	...
No. 1 M.W.	197	196	114	corn's milkers and spring-	60-80	60-80	60-80	Milk and Cream			
				ers (cows)	60-80	60-80	60-80	Sweet cream (per lb.			
Wheat Futures				Hogs				butter fat)	80c	80c	10c
May	94	93	94	Choice hogs	67. 50	67. 50	66. 00	Cream for butter-mak-			
July	94	93	94	Heavy sows	65. 00	65. 00	67. 00	ing purposes (per lb.			
October	97	96	99	Stags	60. 00	64. 00	66. 00	butter fat)	95-95c	95-95c	95c
Oat Futures								Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	90. 75	91. 75	90. 50
May	96	95	96	Sheep and Lambs				Eggs (per bun.)			
July	96	95	96					No. 1 Red top	91c	91-91c	91-92c
October	98	97	97	Choice lambs	7. 00-7. 50	7. 00-7. 50	6. 00-7. 00	No. 1 England	94-94c	91-91c	91-91c
Rice Futures				Best killing chops	5. 00-5. 50	5. 00-5. 50	5. 00-5. 50	No. 1 Timothy	92-92c	91-91c	90c
May	187	190	164								
July	187	190	117								
October	193	191	116								

This week dealers are paying a little more for eggs, prices just quoted being 80 cents. They state that in all probability at the beginning of June, with the hot weather coming on and probable presence of bad eggs in shipments, the price will drop. Farmers could do much to keep the price of eggs, in fact of all perishable farm products at a more constant level if they would only produce more early in the season.

Potatoes are becoming scarce from week to week and will, no doubt, continue to do so until new potatoes are on the market in large quantities. Prices this week is 30 cents per bushel.

Milk and Cream
No change is likely to take place until the end of the month in the prices for milk and cream. Prices quoted are as follows: Sweet milk from contractors, 17½ cents; non-contractors, 16½ cents; sweet cream 85 cents, and acid cream, depending on the season, 92 to 93 cents.

The price of hay continues as the increase Dealers state that altho the supply is fairly good demand is as much as the increase that the price is likely to be relatively higher for some time Dealers are anxious to get fodder and quotations are as follows: No. 1 Red Top, \$18 per ton; No. 2, \$16; No. 1 Upland, \$18-20; No. 2, \$15 to \$16 No. 1 Midland, \$18 to \$19; No. 2, \$15 to \$16 No. 1 Timothy, \$20; No. 2, \$18.

Live Poultry

Scarcely any live poultry is changing hands at this time of the year. Prices are as follows: Live fowls, 14 cents a pound; turkeys, 19 cents a pound; 25 cents a pound.

Second Month

An unusual there is a first-rate demand for choice carcasses of dressed meat. Prices are as follows:

Beef, 10 cents; mutton, 22.5 cents; mutton, 15 cents.

VICTORIA DAY
Monday being Victoria Day the last picnic
given on this range are for Saturday, May 22.



The Live Stock Associations of Manitoba

The membership of these Associations contains the names of the most practical breeders of live stock in Western Canada. Stock of all the breeds, thoroughly acclimatized, always for sale. Full list will be sent upon application.

Winnipeg, Man.

A. W. BELL

Secretary-Treasurer

Before the Hailstorm

Occur—every farmer possessing foresight and prudence will see that those depending upon him are guarded from loss by this devastating element by effecting

Hail Insurance

Regret is in vain if you are not protected when the storm arrives. It therefore behooves you to insure early in

THE EXCESS INSURANCE CO. LIMITED
Of London, England; or

THE CANADIAN UNDERWRITERS LTD.
Of Calgary, Alberta

The cost is the same as later in the season. For both of these reliable companies we are general agents. All losses will be adjusted and paid direct from our office, thus insuring prompt service and settlement.

Agents in every Town—Ask for Rules and Terms

The Anderson & Sheppard Company Ltd.

General Agents

Box 1059

MOOSE JAW, SASK.

LIVE OLD HENS WANTED

We will guarantee to pay the following Prices, Live weight, Cash, Winnipeg:

Hens 15 1/2c; Broilers, young and old 13c; Ducks 10c;

Geese 14 1/2c; Turkeys, Best Market Price

Let us know what you have in stock and we will forward orders for shipping. Prompt Cash on receipt of shipments.

ROYAL PRODUCE AND TRADING CO., 37 ADELS STREET, WINNIPEG

THE NAVY THAT IS NOT READY

Continued from Page 26

spokesmen of the navy to forestall war, to help us to broaden and humanize those American policies which in their judgment are heading us straight towards war. We may not share their fear, but we would be grateful for their powerful help. Perhaps from the crow's nest of the Dreadnaught, they can see things beyond our narrow civilian horizon.

Meanwhile we are sure that we have plenty of time to get ready. No nation wants to attack us. The militarists of the old world find their own bugaboo nearer home. We have no grudge that craves satisfaction in blood. In this age of science, of business, of travel, of law, of enlightenment, there is no place for the ordeal of war, flatly opposed to all these influences.

It is not for war and not for peace that our navy exists. It really stands for giant decoration. For this it is always ready, and for this an old historic Ironsides or a worn-out spectacular Oregon is quite as useful as the latest Dreadnaught. As Mr. Bryce sagely observes, "It seems to be thought nowadays that the dignity and status of great nations require a big navy, just as in the sixteenth century a nobleman of high degree was expected to travel about with and maintain a crowd of useless retainers."

DAVID STARR JORDAN.

GRAFT AND POLITICS

(From Canadian Courier)

Graft has not been a national crime in Canada, but graft has existed and does exist. Most of it is petty. In all the departments of government small things are done which are ignoble and sordid. These are seldom done for personal gain, but rather for party advan-

tage. Padding pay-lists to secure money for political expenses seems to be common.

An ex-member of the House of Commons tells of an aunt of his who was much opposed to liquor. If her husband or her sons ever brought a flask or a bottle around, she would rise in righteous wrath and demand that the vile stuff be emptied upon the ground, where it would do no harm. Yet she was interested in her nephew's election and knew that it was customary to distribute bottles of whisky to certain classes of voters. One night, about election time, she was alone in the house when a rap came at the door. Going there, she found a man outside with a horse and wagon. He asked for her husband and seemed quite perturbed because he was not at home. Being a clever woman, she guessed that he had brought two or three "cases" for her husband. Torn by conflicting emotions she told the man to wait a moment. She went into the house, got a lantern, led the man out to the barn and into the granary, and said to him, "Put them in there and cover them up with grain." At the ensuing election her nephew got a good majority in that division.

Many of us are like the member's aunt. We have one set of morals for private conduct and another set for political behavior. What we would scorn to do for private gain, we will countenance for the party's advantages. So long as this double standard obtains, so long will there be petty graft in our political life.

Our laws against graft and corruption are strict, but they are not enforced. If a public official is found grafting, he is seldom or never punished. He is scarce-

ly ever deprived of office. He may be suspended for a month or two, or he may be transferred from some other job, but he is never sent to jail. So in election corruption the crooked election worker goes unpunished. Neither party desires to punish the crooked on the other side. There is a sort of mutual understanding that political corruption in elections is to be tolerated for mutual advantage.

Graft will continue so long as our ministers of justice, our attorney-generals and crown attorneys wink at it. There is no one to prosecute. The men whose business it is to enforce the law are a part of the political machinery which benefits by the misuse of government patronage and public moneys. The reform must begin at the top, and in a higher sense of morality among those entrusted with the enforcement of the law.

In every political election in this country there is corruption. Every member of parliament or legislature is more or less a party to it. He knows that several thousand dollars are spent on his election in ways which are not justifiable. But he must either shut his eyes to this sort of thing or retire from the game. There can be no improvement until "saw-offs" are prohibited and the election laws enforced by boards of judges specially entrusted with this duty. Where corruption is charged by either party, this board of judges should be empowered to go into the constituency and investigate. They should have discretion to overlook the little things, but to punish severely the men who spend large sums in debauching constituencies. If ten thousand dollars has been spent where the legitimate expenses should be not more than two or three thousand, the people who are guilty should be punished. Exposure is not enough. Canada has had plenty of exposure, but little real punishment. Under our present system, an election protest is dragged from court to court until it is forgotten or "sawed-off." It is quite possible for a member of parliament to spend twenty-five thousand dollars openly in an election without fear of punishment. If the worst comes to the worst, he resigns on some technicality and goes thru the mock heroics of being elected by acclamation if his party is in power.

The only force which will ever correct these evils in our public life is public opinion and a determined press. In this country there are few independent newspapers, and not many of these are strong enough to conduct investigations or exposure. Hence public opinion has little chance to make itself felt. Under these circumstances, the wonder is that our political life has been as clean as it has, or that there is so little graft in public services. Nevertheless, many of our best publicists believe that graft and corruption are growing, and that a determined effort must be made to awaken the public conscience as to its dangers.

CANADA'S IMMENSE AREA Only 2.6 Per Cent. of Dominion Occupied by Farmers

Ottawa, May 21.—The potential agricultural resources of Canada are indicated by the fact that not more than 2.6 per cent. of the total land area of the nine Provinces is now under cultivation. This is one of the interesting statements in a bulletin just issued by the census and statistics branch of the department of trade and commerce.

The total land area of the nine Provinces is placed at 1,401,310,413 acres. The area of farm land occupied in 1911, according to census figures, is 109,777,085 acres. It is estimated that within the boundaries of the nine Provinces as at present constituted, there is a total cultivable area of 440,951,000 acres. This, it will be noted, is only 31 per cent. of the total land area, and takes no account of forest and swamp lands, which may ultimately be tilled, nor of northern areas, of which the agricultural possibilities are at present unknown, because unexplored and unsurveyed.

The total area under cultivation is given as 36,200,000 acres. Of this field crops represent 35,375,000 acres and fruit and vegetable crops 625,000 acres. Only about 23 per cent. of the area now occupied as farm land is at present under cultivation, while as noted above only 2.6 per cent. of the

total land area is occupied for agricultural purposes.

In Prince Edward Island 86.01 per cent. of the total land area is occupied as farm land, while 90 per cent. is estimated as being possible of cultivation. In Nova Scotia 38.82 per cent. is occupied as farm land with 60 per cent. of the total land area possible of cultivation. In New Brunswick 25.36 per cent. of the land area is occupied with 60 per cent. cultivable. In Quebec 3.52 per cent. is occupied, with 10 per cent. cultivable. In Ontario 9.37 per cent. is occupied with 25 per cent. cultivable. Manitoba 8.33 and 50; Saskatchewan 18.39 per cent. against 60 per cent.; Alberta 10.96 per cent. against 65 per cent.; British Columbia only 1.12 per cent. is occupied with 20 per cent. cultivable.

For all Canada the total land area is given as 1,401,310,413 acres, with 109,777,085 acres, or 7.18 per cent. occupied as farm land. The estimate of possible farm land is given as 440,951,000 acres, or 31 per cent. of the total land area.

SUFFRAGETTE AND THE KING

London, May 22.—Suffragettes again carried warfare into the presence of the royal family when the King and Queen and Princess Mary visited His Majesty's theatre this afternoon to witness a charity performance in aid of the King's pension fund for actors. Just as Their Majesties were entering the royal box a woman leaped from her seat in the stalls and shouted:

"You rear!" She was just about to yell something else when a man who was seated beside her clapped his hand over her mouth. Kicking, screaming and struggling, the woman was borne to the floor and was immediately carried from the theatre. This outburst was a signal for a hostile demonstration against King George. The clamor broke out in all parts of the theatre. Another woman climbed to her seat and began shouting with her face directed toward the royal box, but the confusion was so great her words could not be distinguished.

While being put out another woman suffragette stood up and began haranguing the King.

"Women are being killed in your prisons in their fight for liberty," she screamed, shaking her fist toward the royal family. When attendants and police tried to remove her they found she had chained herself to the seat.

"Rip it up," roared a policeman. The seat was torn up from the floor of the theatre, while the attendants stuffed a handkerchief into the woman's mouth so that she could not continue.

Meantime the King leaned forward looking on with deep interest at the scene in the theatre beneath him. The Queen swept the proceedings with a cold, hostile glance and then refused to pay any further attention to it. Princess Mary was visibly excited.

Carrying the woman and the seat, three policemen ejected the suffragette who resorted to locks and chains, but while their attention was so engaged another woman and man jumped up and began waving their arms and whispering unintelligible words.

Police attaches made a dash in their direction and both were hurled bodily into the street. A woman seated in the first row leaped into the orchestra pit and began climbing to the stage. The director of the orchestra caught her by the foot, but she freed herself by kicking him in the face. She managed to get across the footlights and began a wild harangue.

"We stand for justice—" she screamed, but got no further. Two stage hands caught her and threw her into the arms of two policemen in front of the house, who lugged her shouting and struggling to the street.

HAILSTORM FOOT DEEP

Oxbow, Sask., May 21.—The worst storm of recent years visited the Boxcurvis and Meridian districts south of Oxbow, Tuesday. A wind of cyclonic energy, accompanied by violent downpours of hail and rain, made travel impossible, and when the storm was over the hailstones were over a foot deep on the ground. There is more moisture in this district this year than we have had at this season for many years.

Rain Positively Rolls Off



THE NEW WATERPROOF COAT IS THE "SALUTAQUA."

It contains no further solution of any kind, yet is absolutely water-repelling, air-free & skin-tight. These Coats are now being sold all over the world by Curzon Bros., the Great International Tailors.

However heavy the rain, it never penetrates "Salutaqua" garments. Let us supply you with one of these Coats, which are invaluable for driving, riding, fishing, shooting, motoring, as well as for town wear.

Prices from \$12 to Measure.

(Delivered Free to your Door.)

If you are dissatisfied we return your money. Send post card for a set of the "Salutaqua" patterns, fashion-plates, and simple self-measurement system, by which a fit is assured, no matter where you live. Ask for the "Salutaqua" Pattern when writing.

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CARRIAGE AND DUTY PAID.

\$8.00, \$10, \$11.00, \$12, \$14.00, \$17.10.

Every quality has been valued by our London friends at double our price.

Write the **Petticoat-GOW** and get your Suit or "Salutaqua" in good time.

BE HURRIED! THE BEST OFFER EVER MADE

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The World's Measure Tailors.

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Please mention this paper.



LUMBER DOORS AND MOULDINGS

In fact, every foot of material, rough and finished, used in the construction of your building, shipped in one shipment direct to your nearest railroad station at **WHOLESALE MILL PRICES.**

In placing our wholesale mill prices in the hands of the farmers we have at one sweep relieved him of one of the greatest obstacles to mixed farming which he has had to contend with, that is, **LINE YARD PRICES ON HIS LUMBER.** In addition to high prices a system of grading has been indulged in by many yards, which not only deprived the consumer of quality, but increased the prices to him. In fact, the statement is made by one company that the line yards which they operated in connection with their mills saved the situation for them, as it gave them control of the retail market, and enabled them to show a return on a speculation which is out of all proportion to the actual money invested.

These line yard operators view with consternation the placing of **WHOLESALE MILL PRICES** in the hands of the farmers, and have issued instructions to their representatives; where a farmer is familiar with the **CONSUMERS LUMBER COMPANY'S PRICES**, meet them and under no circumstances let an order get away; by this method they hope to compel us to discontinue selling direct to the farmer, which would make it possible for them to continue to control the retail market and put the old prices into effect again. But the Western farmer is not so short-sighted as all that, and he cannot be worked that way. He knows how he has had to pay for lumber in the past and welcomes relief from the old prices. The success of our **DIRECT TO FARMER POLICY** and a permanent continuation of fair prices is entirely dependent upon your co-operation and support. Our results of the past four months have proved that the farmers in the prairie are alive to the situation.

Keep before you the following facts which you will all admit make lower prices:—We sell our entire product direct to the farmer by mail. We have no **AGENTS** or **REPRESENTATIVES** of any kind. We pay no **COMMISSIONS** to anyone. We sell for cash, keeping no open accounts, eliminating all bad debts. We give you the benefit of this saving in the price. We guarantee all lumber to be of the **HIGHEST QUALITY** in the grade in which you select, and we **GUARANTEE PERFECT SATISFACTION** to you in every respect.

SEND YOUR BILL FOR PRICES

Make out your bill, stating just what you require—lumber, doors, windows, mouldings, etc.—and without cost or obligation to you we will promptly send you an estimate telling you what each item, as well as the entire lot will cost you delivered at your nearest station, freight paid.

We Wholesale to a Nation instead of Retail to a Neighborhood

Consumers Lumber Company
City Offices: Birks Bldg.
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McKinnon Electric-Welded Chain

Made in Canada

25% More Weld

X C PLATE
Style No. 222
Best Chain

Made for You

25% More Wear

Better—But No More Costly
Your Dealer Has Them

NOTE: Agents Wanted

MONEY CAN BE MADE

Every Weekday if you do your Washing with an

I.X.L. Vacuum Washer

The clothes are washed in the new way by compressed air and motion and therefore more hygienic and there is no rubbing.

NO NEED TO PUT YOUR HANDS IN THE WATER, yet a tub of clothes can be washed in three minutes. No severe exertion required. Saves time, labor and money—washes anything from blankets to the finest lace in the same tub without injury. Also cleans and bleaches.

NO MOVING PARTS TO GET OUT OF ORDER
NO POWER REQUIRED

SPECIAL OFFER 644.4800

Send this coupon and \$1.00 to the DOMINION UTILITIES MFG. CO., LTD., Box 495 Winnipeg, and you will receive an I.X.L. Vacuum Washer, all charges prepaid.

FARMERS

HOW ABOUT YOUR LEFT-OVER GRAIN



Q Now that seeding is practically over, you will be "taking stock of your remaining grain." Have you a bit of wheat, a few hundred of barley, and enough oats to spare to make up a carload lot?

Q Why not bulkhead a car and get all there is in it. The extra charges for bulkheading will be more than made up by the increased prices you will receive by selling at the lake ports instead of on your local market. If you haven't quite a carload your next neighbor may either sell you enough to fill your car or ship with you. Drop us a card for particulars and shipping instructions.

Q If you wish to sell on track, wire us for a bid. Our prompt and effective service is at your disposal, and our strong selling power is yours for the asking.

Remember---Whether you are in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, the Farmers' Own Company is able to help you.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Limited

WINNIPEG FORT WILLIAM CALGARY NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.